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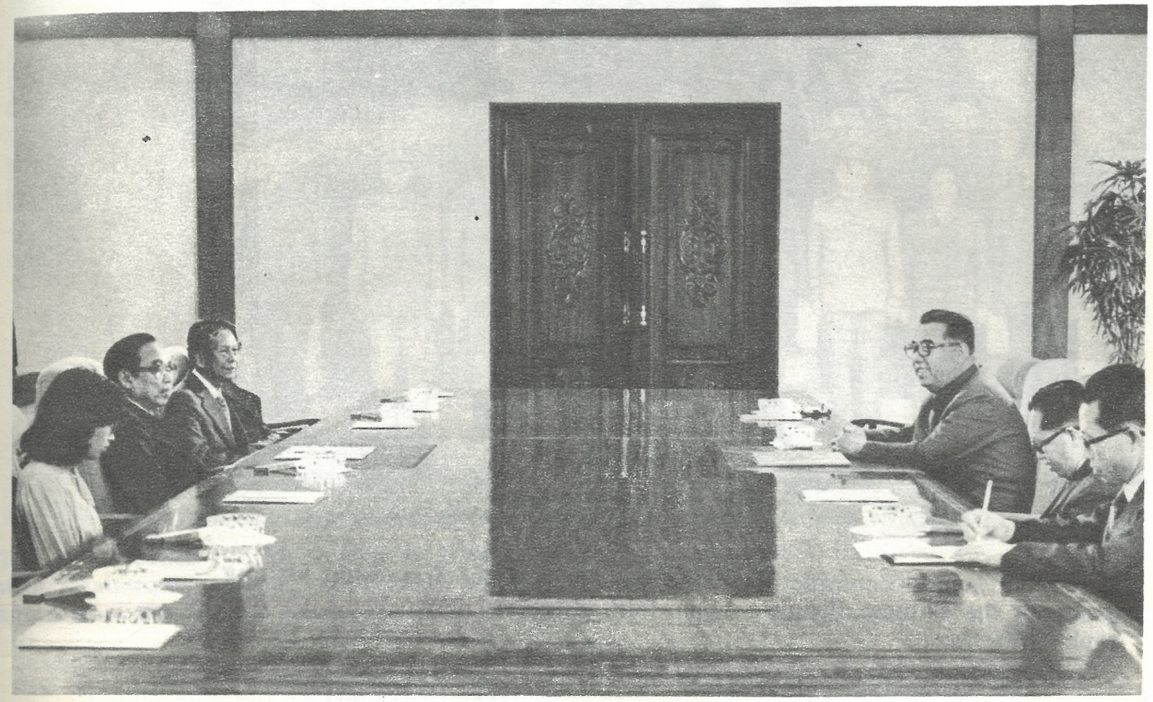


The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives some members of the friendship promotion delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand

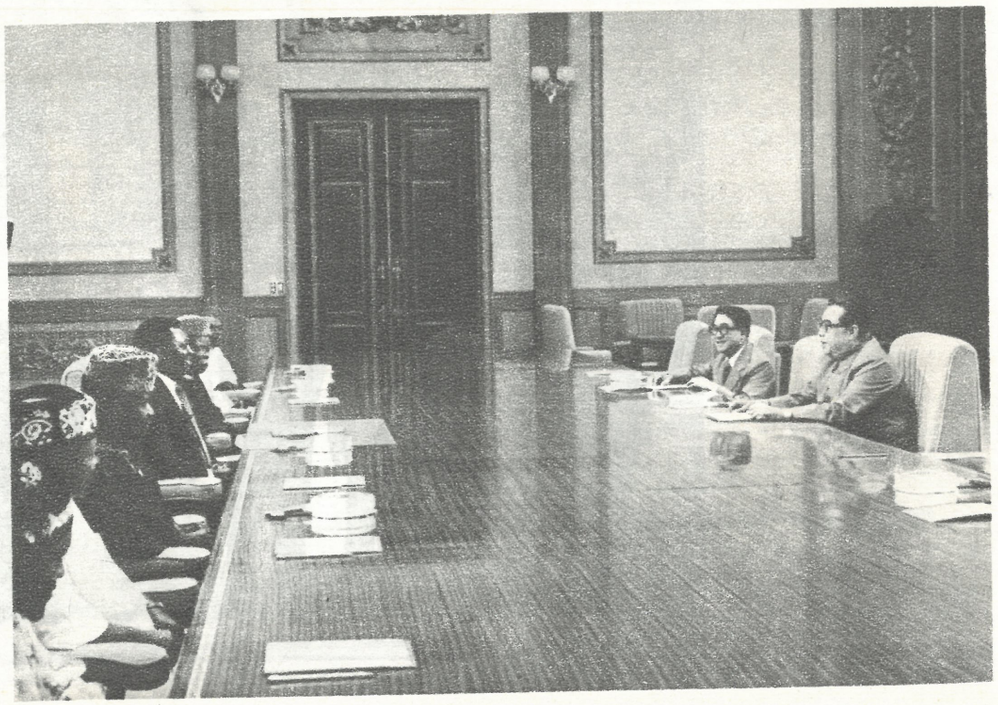
Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and poses for a photograph with them

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark and poses for a photograph with him

The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with Chairwoman of the Panamanian Institute for the Formation and Use of the Human Resources after receiving her

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of All People's Congress of Sierra Leone



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives Secretary General of the "Juche Idea Study Society" of India

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the All Indo-Korea Friendship Association and poses for a photograph with them

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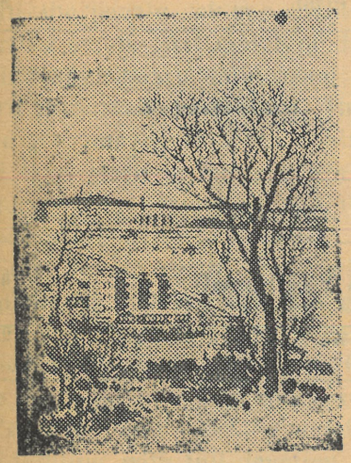

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KIM IL SUNG

New Year Address

January 1, 1980

Comrades,

We greet the first morning of the first year of the 1980's with a new hope and a high ambition.

All the people of our country are now starting on the first march of the 1980's with high revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit and great confidence. The 1980's will be a glorious epoch when a historic change will take place in our people's struggle for victory in the revolution and the prosperity of our country.

Greeting the New Year which will be resplendent with victory and glory, I offer my warm congratulations to all our people including our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, men and officers of the People's Army and working intellectuals who are fighting with full devotion for the Party and the revolution.

Seeing the hopeful New Year in, I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students and people from all other social sectors in south Korea who are fighting unyieldingly for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

I warmly congratulate the members of various delegations of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who are on a visit to the homeland and are celebrating the New Year with us, and extend New Year greetings to all our overseas compatriots including our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan who are struggling courageously for their democratic national rights and their socialist homeland.

Today we look back joyously with the high pride and self-confidence of victors on the results of our endeavours of last year which splendidly decorated the end of the 1970's.

1979 was a year of brilliant victories when great successes were achieved in all fields of the building of socialism.

Last year our people carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously under the banner of the Juche idea and brought about a new advancement in production and construction, fulfilling the yearly plans far ahead of schedule. The total industrial output value increased to 115 per cent as compared with 1978. Thus, a decisive advance was made in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and our independent national economy further strengthened.

The workers in the mining industry boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution achieved brilliant successes in the production of coal and other minerals by working energetically upholding the Party's policy of keeping the mining industries ahead of the manufacturing industries. In particular, the workers in the coal industry reconstructed and expanded large-scale coal mines including those in the Anju district in a big way and developed medium and small

ones actively, so that coal production increased remarkably and the demands of the national economy for coal were fully met.

The workers in other industrial branches, such as power, metal, chemical and building-materials industries, too, carried out their revolutionary tasks with credit and ensured a high growth of production. Compared with 1978, the output of electric power rose to 114 per cent, rolled steel to 115 per cent, chemical fertilizer to 113 per cent and cement to 121 per cent.

Last year a great innovation was made on the transport front. Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, our valorous transport workers increased the transport capacity markedly by actively switching over the railways to electric traction and carrying out port expansion projects with vigour, and ensured transport satisfactorily by improving the organization of transport and efficiently carrying on centralized transport, combined communication and container transport.

A great deal of work was done in capital construction, too. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the builders vigorously pushed forward major construction projects and erected a large number of modern factories and production establishments including the high-pressure polyethylene factory and Orlon factory of the Youth Chemical Complex, the No. 2 general processing shop of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine and the 110-metre revolving furnace of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory.

A great success was registered in foreign trade. In all branches of the national economy the preferential production of export goods was ensured and the sources of exportation were actively tapped through a mass movement, with the result that the exports of goods showed a 1.3-fold increase over 1978 and that the solid foundation was laid for further expanding and developing foreign trade in the future.

In agriculture, the richest harvest ever known in our history was gathered in. Our industrious agricultural workers did farming in a scientific way as required by the Juche methods of farming, bravely overcoming all adverse weather conditions with great fidelity to the Party and the revolution, and reached the height of nine million tons in grain production. This is a splendid result.

The brilliant achievements made in agriculture clearly prove the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and the vitality of the Juche methods of farming. We can naturally be proud of the fact that when crop failures continue in other parts of the world owing to the cold front, agricultural production is increasing steadily in our country.

I express my warm thanks to all our agricultural workers and their helpers for the great success they achieved last year in farm production by carrying through the Party's agricultural policy.

Excellent results were registered in scientific research work and in the technical revolution. Our scientists, technicians and three-revolution team crew, who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution, energetically carried on their scientific researches and the technical innovation movement, adhering to the Juche position, and made numerous valuable scientific inventions and technical innovations which are of great economic significance. In particular, they succeeded in producing new varieties of crop and developing a new method of casting. This greatly contributed to Juche-orienting, modernizing and scientizing the national economy.

I extend my warm gratitude to the scientists, technicians and three-revolution team crew who scored the brilliant successes in scientific researches and the technical innovation movement by displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude as masters of revolution.

With all the people taking an active part in production and construction and labour

productivity steadily rising, the national income increased quickly. Our per-capita national income last year, if computed in dollars, was as much as 1,920 dollars. This shows that the material and technical foundations of our country are very solid and that our people's living standard is very high. The national income which is daily growing thanks to the popular policies of our Party, is devoted totally to the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the people's welfare.

Amidst the worthy struggle for the revolution and construction last year, our revolutionary ranks grew further in strength. Great strides were made in the work of imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea, and the political and ideological unity of the popular masses was cemented rock-firm on the basis of the Juche idea.

All the victories and successes won in socialist construction last year were the fruits of the struggle of the entire people who, united solidly around our Party, worked with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative.

I warmly thank our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people for the immortal exploits they performed in the revolutionary struggle and construction work last year.

Comrades,

The year 1980 is a very significant year when the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be called.

At the news of the convening of the Sixth Party Congress, all the Party members and other working people are in great excitement and delight warmly welcoming its convocation.

The Sixth Party Congress will be a historic congress that will sum up our Party's and people's splendid achievements and valuable experience in socialist construction and put forward a new action programme; it will be a milestone in further increasing our Party's fighting efficiency and developing our revolution onto a higher stage.

The entire Party and people should rise up to greet the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with success and make this year of Party congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history. "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!" is the militant slogan our Party and people should put up this year.

All the Party members and working people must display unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution and high revolutionary enthusiasm to make the whole country seethe with political elation and to effect a new change on all fronts of socialist construction.

The central task of socialist economic construction this year is to bring about a radical progress by normalizing production and carrying out the technical revolution briskly in all its spheres.

We must work hard to normalize production in all branches of the national economy.

At present our country has vast productive potentials. If we operate all our factories and enterprises at full capacity and normalize production on a high level, we will be able to increase production considerably and make our people still better off with the existing economic foundations.

In order to carry on production rhythmically, we must thoroughly implement the Party's policy of keeping the mining industries ahead of the manufacturing industries. Only when the mining industries keep definitely ahead, is it possible to solve fuel and power problems successfully, supply the manufacturing industries with sufficient raw materials and greatly expand the sources of foreign currency.

This year, too, in order to fully meet the national economy's increasing demands for coal, we must exert much efforts for the production of coal under the slogan of "Every effort to produce more coal!" In coal mining

we must keep increasing the output of anthracite, while at the same time striving to raise the output of high-caloric and coking coals at the mines in the Anju and northern districts.

In ore mining we must rebuild the existing mines on an expansion basis and develop new ones to produce various nonferrous metals in larger quantities.

In order to increase the output of coal and other minerals all mines must give precedence to the removal of soil and rock and tunnelling and build permanent and concrete pits and take thoroughgoing measures for production in summer and winter. Meanwhile, they must thoroughly implement the Party's policy of extracting, transporting and processing large quantities by enlarging and modernizing mining equipment and stepping up the overall mechanization of the operations in the pits.

Improving transport has a decisive importance in keeping production rhythmical and quickly developing the national economy as a whole. In the sphere of transport they must improve the organization of transport and fully apply the three methods of transport to bring about a new change.

In railway transport we must continue this year to step up the electrification to increase the proportion of electric traction to more than 85 per cent, make means of transport up-to-date and heavy, guarantee the high speed of train operation and thus increase the haulage.

Along with railway transport, motor and water transport should be developed. In order to meet the actual requirements of our fast-developing foreign trade, it is particularly necessary to actively develop water transport through building more cargo ships, opening river routes, rebuilding and expanding the trade ports.

This year, too, we must devote great efforts to the development of foreign trade.

We must widen the scope of foreign trade by actively tapping the sources of export in all fields of the national economy and making it multilateral and diverse.

To conduct foreign trade well, the credit-first principle must be strictly observed. Everywhere precedence should be given to the production of export goods, their packing and quality improved, and the date of delivery kept without fail through the proper organization of shipment.

In order to normalize production, economic direction and enterprise management must be improved to meet the requirements of the Taean system.

The plan for development of the national economy is the Party's directive and the state's law. Leading economic officials should map out good detailed plans and enforce strict discipline for cooperative production and thus see to it that all factories and enterprises unfailingly carry out their daily, monthly and quarterly plans in all indices.

Factories and enterprises must check and repair their equipment in time, and take good care of them, and raise their utilization to the maximum by using them to full capacity.

In all fields of the national economy, more and better goods should be produced with existing manpower, equipment and materials through strong efforts for the economy of materials and improvement of the quality of products.

An important task confronting us this year is to push ahead energetically with the technical revolution.

Only then can we increase production speedily and base the national economy on Juche and modernize and scientize it.

This year we must carry out the technical revolution with vigour and make giant strides in the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

In the metallurgical industry we must enhance its Juche character and increase the output of pig iron and steel by building many metallurgical furnaces fed with our own fuel and actively introducing new metallurgical processes.

As for the chemical industry we must readjust and reinforce the existing factories and diversify this industry by using our abundant limestone and anthracite as raw materials, and thus produce various chemical goods in greater quantities.

In the building-materials industry a vigorous effort should be made to produce more good-quality cement and magnesia clinker through modernizing calcination ovens and expanding raw material bases, to enlarge the assortment of fire-proof materials and to improve their quality.

The technical revolution is immediately the mechanical revolution, and the modernization of the national economy will be effected precisely through the modernization of machines.

This year the engineering industry should actively introduce new casting processes, radically raise the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods, and effect the semi- and full-automation of production processes extensively, thus bringing about innovations in the production of machines and equipment. Stress should be laid especially on the manufacture of large-size machines to produce more of such machines and equipment needed for the improvement of the technical outfit in various branches of the national economy and for the grand nature-remaking projects.

We should further raise the scientific standard of our national economy this year. To this end, we must make more inventions of great technical and economic value through intensified scientific research work and positively introduce the achievements of the researches into production.

In order to push ahead energetically with the technical revolution, it is imperative to strengthen the ideological struggle against conservatism, passiveness, and fear of technology, enhance the role of scientists and technicians and carry on a vigorous technical innovation drive among the producer masses.

In agriculture strong endeavours should be made to hit the 9.5 million-ton target of grain production this year.

The basic way of boosting agricultural production is to put farming on a scientific basis in keeping with the requirements of the Juche methods of farming. All farm work must be carried out qualitatively in season, and manuring and tending of crops be done well in a way conforming to scientific principles.

Now that the per-*chongbo* yields of grain have attained a very high level, an important reserve for increasing grain production lies in expanding the crop area. The crop area should be expanded through a strenuous effort to find new lands everywhere, lay out terraced fields and reclaim the tideland.

Vigorous efforts should be made to increase the production of tobacco and other industrial crops and develop stockbreeding, fruit growing and silk raising.

I firmly believe that this year all the Party members and working people in the domain of agriculture will turn out as one and achieve a brilliant success in their efforts for reaching the 9.5 million-ton target of grain production.

It is our Party's invariable policy to raise the people's living standard steadily.

This year light industry should operate daily necessities, foodstuff and cornstarch factories at full capacity to produce various quality goods of daily use and agreeable and nutritious foodstuffs in larger quantities.

To develop the fishing industry and catch large quantities of fish is of importance in improving the dietary life of the people. At present, the fishermen are conducting a vigorous winter campaign for fish catch with great fidelity to the Party and the revolution; they are getting a good catch exceeding 30,000 tons a day.

I extend warm thanks to our dauntless fishermen for the vigorous campaign they are conducting to catch fish on the rough seas to provide the people with more sea-

food.

This year the fishing industry should establish a scientific system of fishery and modernize fishing vessels and tackle to catch more fish. Fish-pools, cold-storage plants and processing installations should be expanded so that not a single caught fish is spoilt and that the people are supplied with fish all the year round.

We are faced with the weighty task of working to dam up rivers and build hydroelectric power stations from this year.

This work is a great nature-remaking project under a far-sighted programme to increase power production, prevent floods and make our country beautiful.

From this year on, the Party, the army and the people must all turn out to build many large and small dams on rivers and set up a large number of hydroelectric power stations, so that our hydraulic resources are used effectively for socialist construction and that our country is turned into a land of bliss for the people free from any flood disaster.

In the spheres of education, culture and public health service we must greet our Party's Sixth Congress splendidly with greater successes in the development of socialist culture.

The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces must further increase the combat readiness and efficiency of their units through good field and political training and always stand by on their guard to defend firmly the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

In order to bring about a new turn in socialist construction this year, leading officials must enhance their sense of responsibility and role. In the attitude of masters towards the revolution, they should all responsibly organize and direct the battle for socialist construction and courageously lead the masses to pull through the hardships and obstacles in their way.

Party bodies and mass organizations at all levels should intensify political and ideological work among the working people and launch a vigorous movement for them to follow the example of the recently discovered heroes, so that they all work devotedly for the building of socialism with great fidelity to the Party and the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The south Korean revolutionaries and people are now fighting for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's reunification under great adversity.

I would like to extend my full support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their righteous, patriotic struggle, and wish them a greater success in their struggle in the New Year.

I would also like to express my deep gratitude and offer New Year wishes and greetings to the peoples of all countries and our friends the world over who are giving strong support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause.

This year, too, our Party and the Government of the Republic will strive to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries and to promote friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of non-aligned countries, the third world nations and all other lands on the globe.

Comrades,

Our revolutionary tasks this year are very difficult and tremendous, and the entire Party and people need to make strenuous efforts to cope with them.

All the Party members and working people should continue to make innovations and progress in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign and fulfil this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule, before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and thus greet the congress as honourable victors.

Let us all struggle vigorously, under the unfurled revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, to effect a fresh upswing in the building of socialism and move up the bright communist future.

True Revolutionary Method of Mass Leadership

Two decades have gone since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Kangso County (now Taean city) and Chongsan-ri and created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method marked a radical turn in perfecting the working-class party's method of mass leadership and style of work.

A secret of our brilliant success in socialist construction is that we have thoroughly applied the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method in all areas of the revolution and construction.

Creation of Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method and Its Revolutionary Essence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri at the historic time when our country entered upon the overall construction of socialism.

At the time all circumstances of the revolution and construction had radically changed in our country.

As a result of the completion of agricultural cooperation and the socialist reorganization of private trade and industry, the undivided sway of socialist economic sectors was established, the productive forces developed very rapidly, the scale of production enlarged greatly, and the political zeal and creative activeness of the masses who had become socialist working people with disappearance of private economy rose immensely.

These new historic circumstances urgently demanded the radical improvement of the work system and method of the Party, state and economic organizations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung perceived this demand promptly enough and gave highly important instructions at the December 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee to radically improve the work system and method to suit the new circumstances. Subsequently, in February 1960, he gave historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri.

Chongsan-ri is an ordinary farm village which is to be seen everywhere in our country. The great leader, staying there for 15 days though busy with state affairs, fully grasped all the work of the village and county and energetically discussed with the masses the way to improve the work system and method to suit the new circumstances. In the course he set an example of on-the-spot guidance and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is our Party's traditional method of work which embodied and developed the anti-Japanese guerrilla way of work created by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to meet the new demand of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the embodiment and development

of the revolutionary mass line, a tradition of our Party, adapted to the new realities of socialist construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 312.)

Throughout the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and all the complicated and hard struggles since liberation, he was always among the people, shared their joys and sorrows, consulted them, and enlisted their inexhaustible strength and wisdom in overcoming adversities and led the revolution and construction to brilliant victory.

His Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is an integration of the thought and method of mass leadership which he had maintained in the course of many years of his revolutionary struggle.

He originated the anti-Japanese guerrilla way of work during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and established our Party's brilliant tradition of revolutionary method of work. The way of work was the historical root of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The revolutionary essence of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is to go deep into among the masses as required by the anti-Japanese guerrilla way of work. In other words, it is that functionaries regard it as the iron rule of their work to protect the interests of the masses, go into their midst and lend their ear to their voices, and awaken their conscious enthusiasm and creativeness through explanation and persuasion.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is inseparably integrated. The Chongsan-ri spirit is the ideological basis of the Chongsan-ri method; the Chongsan-ri method is a means and way to embody the Chongsan-ri spirit.

Fundamental Requirements of Chongsan-ri Method

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks." (Ibid., p. 312.)

One of the fundamental requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower and the superior assists those under him.

The establishment of such a work system is important in combining guidance with the masses and successfully implementing the Party policy.

Through his guidance of Chongsan-ri the great leader set himself an example of the superior assisting those under him and the learned helping the less learned and showed how the centre helps province, province county, and county village and how functionaries should solve knotty problems.

Another requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is that the superior always goes down to the work places to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems.

It is important in ensuring correct guidance to carefully study and analyze actual conditions and work out right measures on the basis of a good grasp of the situation and a correct calculation of forces.

Through his guidance of Chongsan-ri the great leader showed an example in fully understanding actual conditions and finding correct solutions to problems. To do so he visited farmers' homes, had talks, heard reports, had consultations and attended committee meetings and general membership meetings of the Party, gave precedence to general understanding and combined it with concrete understanding and deepened the understanding of actual conditions, and analyzed and confirmed actual conditions comparing with other units.

The fundamental requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to give priority to political work, work with people, in all undertakings and enlist the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses in the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

It is a powerful method of work coming from the nature of the socialist system to do political work well and make the masses consciously fulfil the revolutionary tasks.

Through his guidance of Chongsan-ri the great leader taught the content and ways of political work.

He set a fine example of giving priority to political work and taught the way of political work—explaining the Party policies to the Party members and the working people and showing them how to implement them, making them consciously carry out the revolutionary tasks, closely combining political work with economic work and giving all functionaries assignments and getting them into action, individual and collective talks, consultations, general membership meetings, etc.

Other fundamental requirements of the Chongsan-ri method are to determine the order of priority in work and concentrate efforts on the main link and solving all problems, combine general with specific guidance and organize, plan and mightily push forward all kinds of work.

As seen above, the Chongsan-ri method fully elucidates the revolutionary method of work all functionaries should adopt in their mass guidance for the revolution and construction.

Great Vitality, Fine Fruits

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is splendidly carried into effect at our Party, state and economic organizations and in all areas of social life, displaying its indestructible vitality.

With this spirit and method put into effect throughout the Party, its leading role in the building of socialism was enhanced beyond measure and the ties between the Party and the masses strengthened as never before. Party work turned into work with people, the Party's intentions were communicated to the masses promptly and accurately and all revolutionary tasks given by the Party were carried out more splendidly. Leadership was brought closer to the lower levels in the work of all spheres and the work system of superiors responsibly assisting their subordinates was established.

An epoch-making change took place in the guidance of socialist economic construction and the management of the socialist economy and methods of leadership and management.

The function and role of the Party, state and economic organizations rose so as to fully meet the requirements of the Chongsan-ri method and a new change was wrought in the functionaries' guidance and management of the economy.

The Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance established by the great leader and his policy of unified and detailed planning are an embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, accord with the essential requirement of the socialist system and display their might.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method radically changed the ideological and spiritual qualities of the working people.

Our people are boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, invariably believe in his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and unconditionally execute his instructions.

The politico-ideological unity of all the Party members and people around him is indestructible and our socialist construction is progressing at a very high rate.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is a theoretical and practical weapon for our Party and state in the struggle for socialist construction and the final victory of the revolution.

Prospering Chongsan-ri

Chongsan-ri, a historic village where the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was created and is displaying its great vitality, is always alive with visitors, our people and foreign guests.

Here they see a model socialist farm, a living example for the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions in our country, which shows the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Modern Ideal Village

A 20 km drive to the southwest from the capital city of Pyongyang and you can see, to the right, a modern farm village at the foot of hills planted with orchards.

This is famous Chongsan-ri.

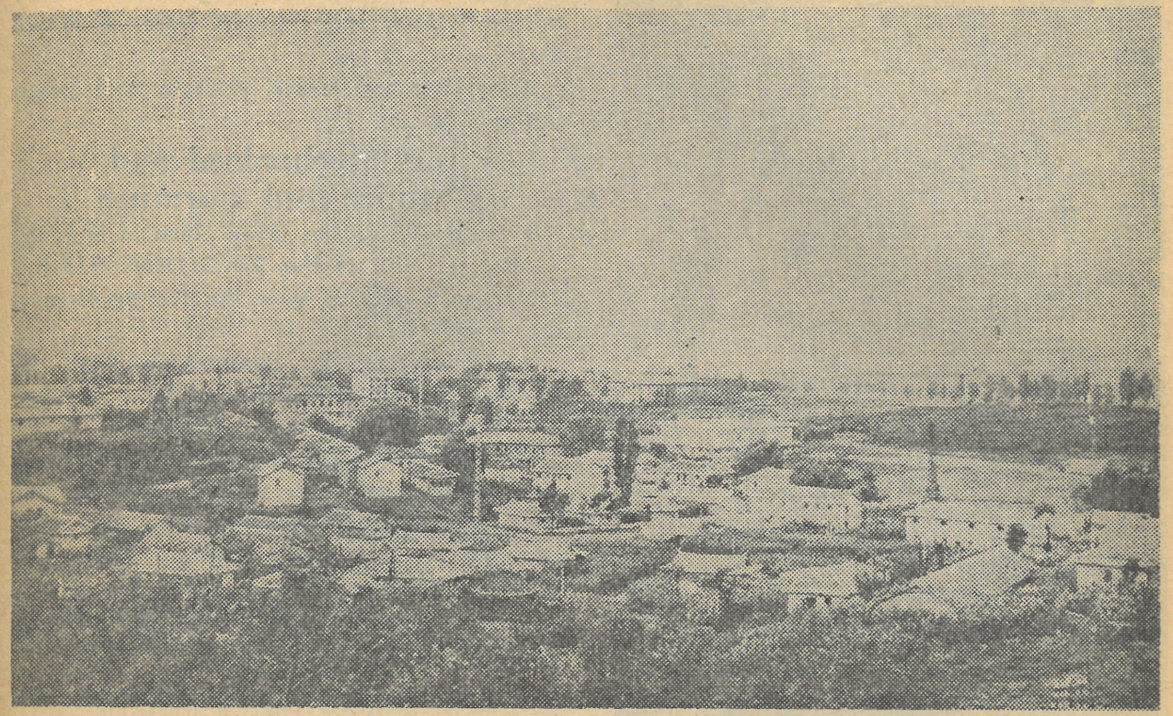
The roads are paved with granite. There are greeneries here and there. Single, two or three-storeyed modern dwelling houses stand in rows.

There are the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" and the Chongsan-ri Revolutionary History Museum in the centre of the village and there is also the Chongsan-ri monument erected to convey forever to posterity the great favour of the fatherly leader to the Chongsan-ri people.

Among dwelling houses stand a restaurant, a guest house, a bath house, a barber's shop, a tailor shop and other public service establishments and there are a senior middle school, a higher agricultural specialized school, kindergartens and nurseries.

There are also a big house of culture built in the style of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and a hospital with a maternity ward

The Chongsan plain has yielded the richest-ever crop



Chongsan village is like a modern town

and sickbeds.

Before the village there spread the fertile Chongsan plain yielding a rich crop every year through which the Pongsang Stream flows.

Chongsan-ri is picturesque and it reminds you of a modern town.

Dwelling houses for over 800 families have been newly built in the village seat and other villages such as Wondong and Koil.

Every family uses two rooms provided with a TV set and other articles of cultural use and good furniture. There are water service, electric cooking pots and a refrigerator in the kitchen.

Bus service has long been introduced.

After the day's work farmers sit before the TV set or go to the house of culture for singing and dancing or to the lecture room for the correspondence college students or classrooms of the higher agricultural specialized school.

They have no worries about food, clothing, housing and education of the children and live as well as the urban dwellers.

Today Chongsan-ri has over 250 engineers and assistant engineers.

The peasants are bringing their talents into full bloom. From among them emerged technicians or specialists in farm machine, chemistry, electrical engineering and biology and famous artistes and sportsmen.

The Chongsan-ri people enjoy a happy, worthy life to their hearts' content in their modern ideal village. But their lot in the past was a hard one.

Before liberation there lived a few landlords backed by the Japanese imperialists, about ten rich peasants and owner farmers and hundreds of tenant farmers.

Tractor drivers, masters of mechanized farming in the Chongsan plain

Though the poor peasants worked their fingers to the bone all the year round they always ran out of food. One year 30-40 households left the village in quest of livelihood.

Except landlords most of farmers lived in ramshackle straw-thatched houses. Less than 20 of over 1,000 peasants graduated from primary school and the rest were all illiterate.

After liberation radical changes took place in their life.

Gay Mechanized and Chemicalized Farming

A great change has taken place in farming.

After the end of the war in July 1953 the Chongsan-ri people were the first to form a cooperative.

At its inception the cooperative had 16 members, over 20 hectares of land, a head of draught cattle and three ploughs.

Peasants here, who did farming with such primitive implements as wooden ploughs and hoes, bruising their shoulders, for thousands of years, are now doing farming with machines and chemicals.

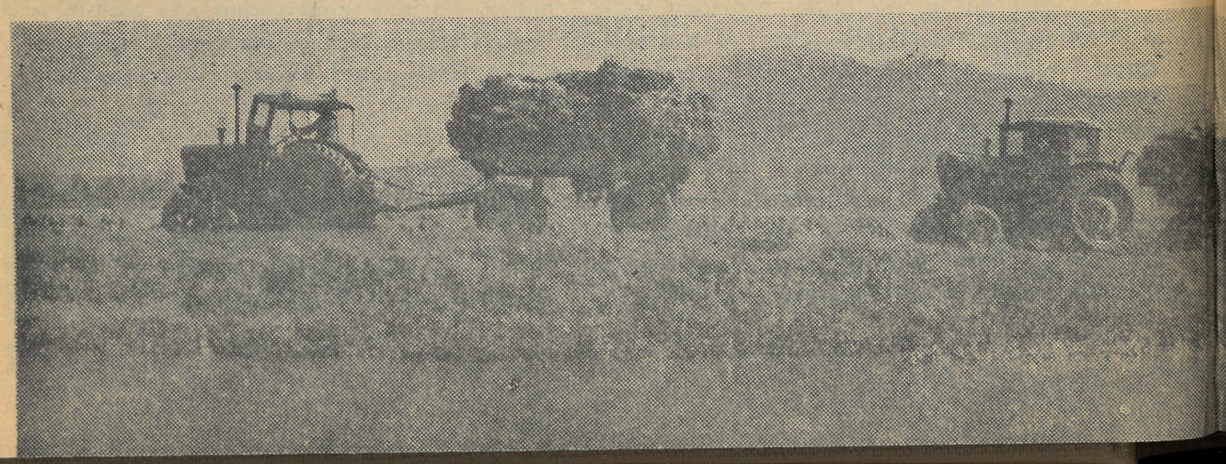
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution in the countryside must be powerfully accelerated to further consolidate the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture, quickly complete chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, so that agriculture is industrialized and modernized."

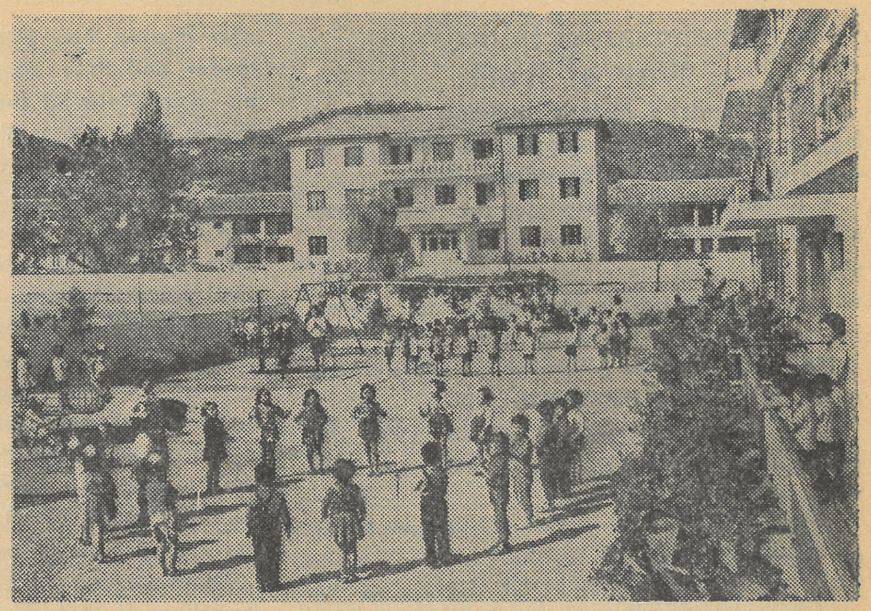
Today Chongsan-ri leads the country in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Irrigation was completed and more than 1,000 up-to-date farm machines including over

Harvest is carried in



Kindergarten children in Chongsan-ri grow up envying nothing in the world



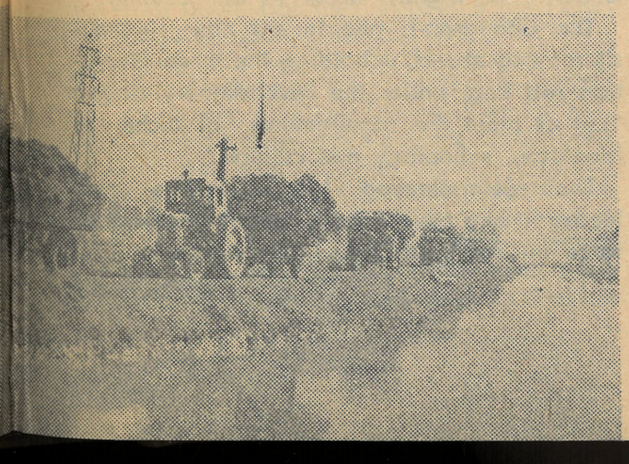
100 tractors of various kinds and 15 lorries are working in the Chongsan plain.

Mechanization is not confined only to ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and thrashing—the main farm operations.

They mechanized all farm operations such as rice and maize transplanting, seedling pulling, seed selection, sprouting, making humus pots for maize seedling and grain drying and the technical revolution reached new heights.

Brilliant successes have been achieved in chemicalization which takes an important place in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

All workteams of the farm amply apply various necessary chemical fertilizers. Every year highly effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals are supplied in large quantities so that the peasants have been freed completely from the most labour-consuming and hard work, weeding, and crops are fully protected from damages by blight and harmful insects.



Thus, manpower investment in each hectare was reduced markedly. Comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, seed improvement, scientific fertilizing and water control and the application of scientific farming methods brought about a rapid increase in the agricultural production of Chongsan-ri.

As against 1960, in 1979 grain output grew 3.6 times, meat 10 times, fruit 22 times, vegetable 23 times and cocoon 6 times and the per-family income increased 7 times in grain and 15 times in cash.

One year the farmers here earn food for more than three years.

The Chongsan-ri people, liberated from exploitation and oppression once and for all, lead a rich and modern life and are freeing themselves from hard labour forever.

Chongsan-ri People's Way of Work

There stands a historic building under a big weeping willow with unusually fine drooping branches in the village seat.

It is the very building where the great leader directed the historic general membership meeting of the village Party organization when he gave on-the-spot guidance, staying in the village for 15 days in February 1960.

Now it is kept as a historic building where many historic materials are exhibited.

From it the Chongsan-ri people learn the great leader's revolutionary ideas and his wise guidance.

What is enshrined deep in their hearts is perfectly pure loyalty to the great leader. They are ready to follow him forever to the end of the sun and the moon.

Today Chongsan-ri has become an industrialized, modernized and rich farm as a model socialist farm in our country. This is also due to their intense loyalty to the great leader and their energetic efforts to execute his instructions to the letter, believing only in him.

They showed by their practical example how the agricultural working people should live and work under socialism.

They absolutize and carry out without delay and unconditionally the revolutionary tasks given by the respected and beloved leader.

Under the collectivist slogan "One for all and all for one!" they work, study and live, helping and leading each other forward.

The great leader called their way of work the "Chongsan-ri people's way of work," inspiring them with pride, and instructed to make all people follow it.

Their way of work is a concentrated manifestation of their boundless loyalty to the great leader and the revolutionary way of work of the agricultural working people in our age who do all work quickly and full well.

Their farm was the first in the country to win the title of Chollima farm. It won the title of *Kunwi* laureate. It was also the first in the country to win the title of double Chollima farm and the three-revolution red flag.

The Chongsan-ri people do all kinds of work in their way.

Leading personnel, as required by the Chongsan-ri method, always go into among the masses, work with them, learn from them and help them. Farmers vyingly undertake the difficult and hard tasks of the farm.

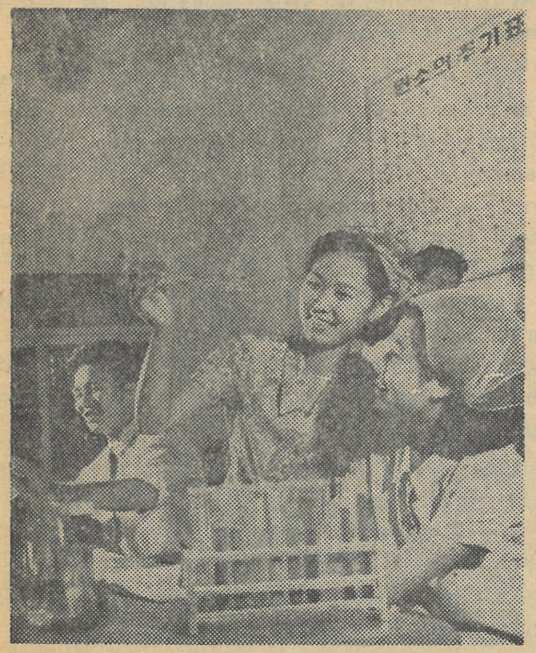
The farm was honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order," the highest order in our country.

The Chongsan-ri people are now vigorously moving ahead, upholding the three-revolution red flag, under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Their determination to follow the great leader in any adversities is unshakable and no force on earth can stem their march.

Kwon O Sik

In the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall



Story about Glorious Village

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our countryside, freed once and for all from all the sources of exploitation and poverty which had existed for thousands of years, has now been reorganized into a socialist countryside where all the working peasants can work and live together freely and happily."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our countryside has turned into a rich and beautiful one which reaps bumper harvest every year in the teeth of the serious influence of the cold front.

Small fields in the Chongsan plain before liberation have been rezoned so that farm machines can work freely and picturesque modern farm villages appeared in flowering orchards.

Chongsan-ri completed irrigation and electrification long ago and is now working for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, promoting mechanization and chemicalization at full speed.

At this eye-opening change people think of the deep love and solicitude of the fatherly leader who has visited the village more than 80 times since liberation, especially his historic on-the-spot guidance in February 1960 during which he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

In the past crops in the Chongsan plain withered in the dry season and in the rainy season the Pongsang Stream overflowed to flood the plain.

After liberation, the peasants became the owner of land. In summer of 1947 the stream overflowed and flooded the plain. So the peasants wanted to do farming without suffering from flood. But they were at a loss what to do. It was shortly after liberation and everything was needed in the country and they had nowhere to turn to for materials and manpower. One day the great leader passed Chongsan-ri on his way for on-the-spot guidance and saw the flood-damaged plain.

Though busy with on-the-spot guidance, he stopped and looked at it a long while with a cloud on his face. Pitying the flood-suffering peasants, he instructed to put off other work and embank the stream and send them a lot of materials and manpower.

Later he visited the plain again to see the project. He grasped the progress of the project and said that as they could not prevent flood damage only with heightening the embankment they should dig the stream bed deep and cut many long and short waterways so that they could irrigate the plain in the dry season and drain it off quickly enough in the rainy season. And he added that as the project could not be carried out by the farmers alone he was going to discuss this matter with workers of the shipyard.

In response to his appeal shipyard workers and Kangson and Kiyang workers vyingly came to assist the farmers.

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader strong embankments were built and many waterways cut so that the Chongsan-ri peasants could fully protect crops and fields from any drought and flood.

Even after that the fatherly leader paid deep attention to the Chongsan plain.

One night in the early autumn of 1973, 26 years later, the rain which had started a few days before was pouring down in sheets. But there was no need to worry about any damage as he had already taken thorough measures.

He called in a functionary and asked him to accompany him to the embankment of the Pongsang Stream. The latter accompanied him to the Chongsan plain in torrents. The stream was flowing foaming at the bank furiously. But the banks were firmly protecting the plain with rice ear.

The great leader seemed much pleased at this sight. The functionary asked him if he should call out cooperative farm officials. The fatherly leader said "No." He feared to disturb their sweet sleep. The functionary looked at his wrist watch. It was 4.

At such early hours when people were still in their sleep the fatherly leader stood on the bank in the rain, looking long at the Chongsan plain as if picturing all plains of the country in his mind's eye.

The Chongsan-ri people heard of this moving story in the morning and ran up to the bank and stood there long looking at the dawning sky over Pyongyang.

The great leader also has wisely guided them to free themselves from hard work.

One day in January 1963, he visited the village and had a good grasp of that year's farming preparations. He said that farm work was harder than industrial work and that to abolish the difference they should carry out comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization through the technical revolution. And he detailed the need of freeing the peasants from exhausting work, saying that measures should be taken to help them to raise and water cold-bed rice seedlings with greater ease.

A few months passed. One May day, he visited Chongsan-ri for the second time that year. Looking round the cold-beds for rice seedlings, he said state investment should be increased in agriculture to mechanize farm work and reduce the peasants to the mere tenders of machines. He stressed that as we were producing tractors to mechanize all farm work he would like to hear the peasants say that they fully enjoyed the benefit of machines, even if the state could not make both ends meet.

Under his deep concern the Chongsan-ri people mightily promoted comprehensive mechanization.

Ten years later, in 1974, their farm had 7 tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land and various kinds of over 1,000 tractor-drawn farm machines.

Though, the fatherly leader was not satisfied with this.

One day in early June 1978, he visited Chongsan-ri again. He asked how much rice-transplanting was done with new machines, what was to be solved to do all rice-transplanting with the machines the next year and what type of machine was the best in use.

Peasants said that the machine made in Hamhung was the best but it was a little slow.

He called technicians of the factory producing rice-transplanters and instructed them to improve the machines as the peasants asked.

That day he said to the functionaries concerned that we should mechanize rice transplanting throughout the country and asked how many tractors and rice-transplanters would be needed to do so and took thorough measures to produce more and better rice-transplanters.

Thus, the Chongsan-ri farmers, who had pulled wooden ploughs instead of ox bruising their shoulders and were bowed with hard toil in the past, did all rice-transplanting with improved machines last year and reaped the best-ever harvest.

As you have seen above, glorious Chongsan-ri has turned into an ever-prosperous and world-famous village under the loving care of the fatherly leader who always finds himself among people, believes in their strength, consult them, and energetically guides them to thoroughly implement the Party policies.

Chong Bong Guk

Chiclayo Branch of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship Inaugurated

The inaugural meeting of the Chiclayo Branch of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship was held recently in Chiclayo, Peru.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform of the meeting place.

The meeting was attended by the dean of the law faculty and professors of Chiclayo University, political figures and men of culture and many other people.

The meeting adopted a congratulatory telegram to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the attendants.

After the meeting they saw our film "Pyongyang."

Julio Sesar Pantigoso Bareto was elected the chairman of the branch.

NEW MASTERS OF THE CHONGSAN PLAIN

On December 31, 1977 the fifth formers of the Chongsan Senior Middle School were meeting in their classrooms with the approach of their graduation.

Chairmen of the class organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth were reading out the draft letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In their letter they extended their new year greetings to the great leader, expressed their determination to become glorious agricultural working people executing the agricultural policy of the Party at the Chongsan cooperative farm after their graduation and asked the great leader to allow them to put their determination into practice.

It was a time of historic turn when the entire people started the general onward movement to execute the new long-term plan, the Second Seven-Year Plan charted by the respected and beloved leader.

At such a historic time 129 boys and girls of the school who were born and grew up to be reserves of the revolution at the glorious village where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was created resolved to work at their farm after their graduation.

At the report on their laudable deed, the great leader highly praised their collective determination as a manifestation of the boundless loyalty to the Party of our younger generation who got the Juche education of our Party and sent his thanks to them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A great new upsurge will take place in the socialist construction of our country when strong, vigorous and brave youths fight, as a shock force for socialist construction, in all branches of the national economy, giving it all their strength and wisdom."

Their resolution did not form in one or two days.

The way lay wide open for them to fulfil their ambitions after their graduation: they could go to college or factory or become artistes or sports-

Youth workteam members visiting the Chongsan-ri Revolutionary History Museum

men.

Though, they knew too well that the great leader gave constant on-the-spot guidance and paid deep attention to their once nameless village to turn it into a village good to live in. They got education and grew up to be fine members of the League of Socialist Working Youth in such a glorious village and regarded it as the most honourable and worthwhile to devote themselves to the work to realize the great plan of the fatherly leader for socialist rural construction as new masters of the Chongsan plain.

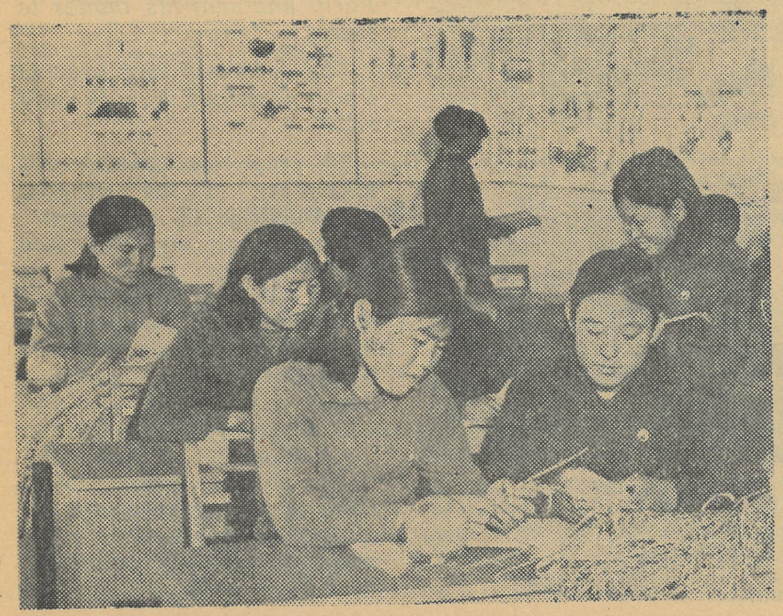
They were all born in or after the historic year, 1960, when the great leader visited Chongsan-ri on the early snowy morning of February and gave on-the-spot guidance, staying there for 15 days.

On the day when they began to work at their farm as they wished, they went to the Chongsan-ri monument in the centre of their village and pledged themselves to put their hopes and ambitions into reality at their glorious farm which the great leader made into a model farm of the country and which is widely known to the world.

From the first day they worked hard to do scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods, using well modern science they acquired.

They strove to master the mechanism and operation of tractor, rice-transplanter, rice-harvester and other farm machines which they learned at school. Three months later over 50 of them came to plough fields of many workteams at the farm.

Youth workteam members are all preparing themselves as assistant agronomists



Other boys and girls went to workteams and learned farming while helping the farmers there. At the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall they learned scientific farming methods such as soil science, seed treating, sprouting, water control, fertilizing, application of herbicides, etc.

With the field sketch map some of them went out to fields and analyzed the soil of each field and others studied the agricultural climate of the Chongsan plain with the weather diary.

These boys and girls, combining theory with practice, realized the truth of the Juche farming methods.

Now they proposed to form a youth workteam engaged mainly in grain production.

Their proposal was fully supported. The management board assigned over 90 hectares of paddy fields, six tractors and other farm machines to the youth workteam.

The workteam leader divided the workteam into three sub-workteams.

Fully confident of their ability, they met to renew their resolution to do farming full well.

One year went by since then. Their resolution bore fine fruits.

Last year their workteam established a new record of the farm in per-hectare yield.

They reaped 10.35 tons of rice on an average, 14-15 tons at maximum, per hectare.

One day in September last year, on his way for on-the-spot guidance, the great leader stopped his car, looked at the Chongsan plain waving with golden ears for a while and was very much pleased with the rich crop of rice.

They did their best to carry joy into the heart of the great leader and reaped a bumper harvest in the first year farming.

They spread in every hectare of paddy field over 30 tons of humus soil which they had prepared throughout the winter. They fully met the requirements of scientific farming methods in all operations from sowing to harvesting. Here lay the secret of high yield.

Two years passed after they started to work at their farm. They grew taller and stronger and their way of thinking and work changed radically.

In the days of fruitful lab-

Chairwoman of the management board and the youth subworkteam leader

Youth workteam members are optimistic in life

The art group members of the youth workteam

our they became intensely faithful to the great leader.

They started a new battle at the beginning of the year to gather in a bumper harvest this year too.

Their work and life are always optimistic and give them new strength.

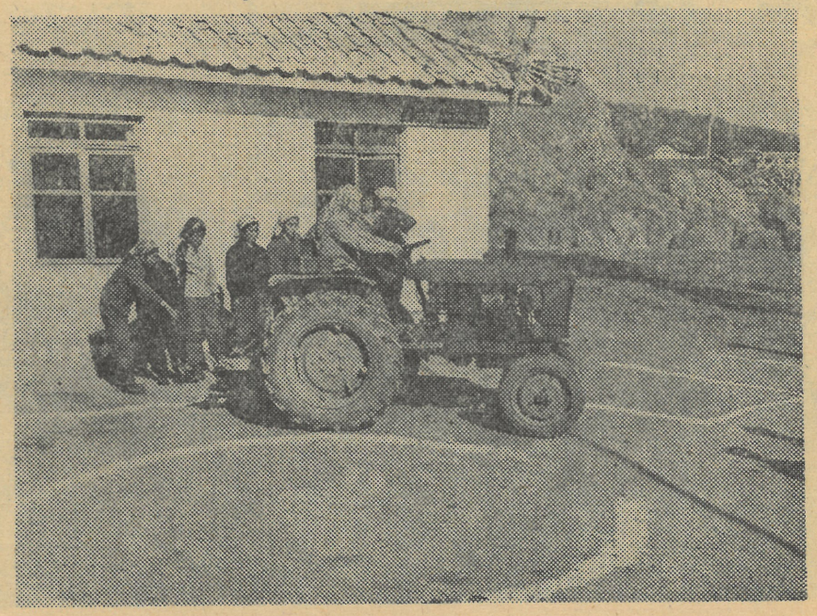
Last year they entered the higher agricultural specialized school as its correspondence students.

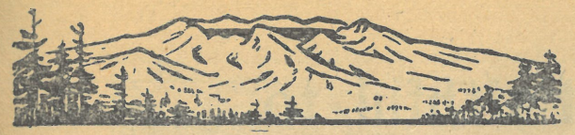
They study hard while working and books are in their hands all the time.

The sports ground and the house of culture are always alive with youngsters and their sports and art activities are an inseparable part of their life.

In their faces full of happy smiles and optimism we see a new resolution to realize the great plan of the fatherly leader.

They learn how to drive tractor





"A Great Man"

Parting at a Tavern

This happened in Liangjiangkou, Antu County, in September 1932. Leading some members of the fledgling Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army the great leader General Kim Il Sung had come back from his expedition to south Manchuria. He was making preparations to leave the next day or so for the Tumangang River area to build guerrilla bases there and to extend the revolutionary war against the Japanese.

Unexpectedly, his younger brother arrived.

"Brother, I cannot stay home. Please let met join your unit," Chol Ju begged him again and again.

The General's heart ached as he looked at his younger brother.

Some days earlier on the advice of his men, he had gone to his home in Tuchitienku Valley at Xsiaoshahe, Antu County, the house where he had parted with his sick mother—she had been seriously ill just before he had led an expedition to south Manchuria three months ago, in June. When he arrived home in palpitation of worries, he found, to his great sorrow, that his mother had died. The two orphaned younger brothers ran out and buried themselves in his arms and cried in tears, "Brother, why have you come only now?" His heart was ready to burst.

But for the great cause he could not stay long, so he asked neighbours to look after his young brothers who were reluctant to let him go, and had to go back to Liangjiangkou. And now young Chol Ju came to see him in sorrow, for his orphaned brothers had no one to turn to in that alien land, whom he now had to leave with a neighbour.

Chol Ju said that he wished to take up arms and avenge his parents' untimely deaths, they who had died before they could complete their life-long battle for Korean independence and he repeatedly and earnestly requested his brother to accept him for the guerrilla army.

The General felt great warmth around his heart. He was glad to see his younger brother who had grown up stoutly in the raging storm of the revolution. He wanted to accede to his wishes and to please him. Yet thinking again, he could not accept his application to enlist. Chol Ju would have to stay with his youngest brother and continue building a firm foothold for the revolution in Antu for which his mother had laid the foundations, and to turn it into a sound anti-Japanese fighting base.

Bit by bit, he persuaded his younger brother, who lowered his head in agreement. Listening to his elder brother's earnest words, the younger brother was sorry that he was upsetting his elder brother with his troubles, when he would soon be setting out on a long march for the great cause. Chol Ju pledged himself to stay on in the area and do his best at the Young Communist League work that his brother had asked him to get on with. Yet, he was distressed at the parting again with his kind, gentle elder brother, and he could not quite conceal his grief.

The elder brother, who had to leave with his unit at daybreak, simply could not send the young boy straight back home. So in the end, he took his brother to a tavern, where, before they parted, he asked for two glasses of wine and cold bean curd, and sat facing his younger brother.

A cold wind was blowing into the tavern. Drowning a deep sorrow at the death of his parents in an alien land, he sat at table with the cold bean curd and the wine he could not drink. The sight of his young brother nearly broke his heart for there was little he could promise; he could only speak inspiring words.

Soon the eastern sky began to lighten.

Controlling his sorrow, he rose and left. He did so to fight for his country. This was the last time he saw his young brother, for later Chol Ju fought for the country's liberation with arms in hand and died a hero's death.

Scientist Faithful to Party and Revolution

—Story about Labour Hero and Dr. Kim Sang Ryon—

On October 7 last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred the title of Labour Hero upon Comrade Kim Sang Ryon, director of a farm under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, who had done an outstanding job in selecting a best variety suited to Korea's climatic and soil conditions.

Speaking highly of the lofty qualities and tireless efforts made by Kim Sang Ryon who had dedicated his all to the Party and the revolution and to the country and the people, he said: Our Republic is powerful and our Party is mighty as there are many hidden heroes of this kind.

Over the past 27 years Kim Sang Ryon devoted his all to the full application of the great Juche farming methods and showed a remarkable set of lofty qualities as a scientist who was always eager to contribute a worthy share to the Party and the revolution.

A Grain Seed

The story goes way back to one Autumn day in 1957.

Sang Ryon was carefully examining dry plants of a crop planted in the flowerpots in his experimental room. With keen attentiveness he tried to find even a single well-ripe ear.

He examined ears again and again but his eyes met only with unripe ones.

Examination continued and at last he found a ripe ear in a pot.

It was a product of his 4-year long painstaking research.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"A great possibility for raising the per *chongbo* yield of crops lies in strengthening biological research and extensively applying its results to agricultural production. All varieties of crops should be replaced by new superior strains by improving seed selection and increasing the production of high-yielding choice seeds fitted to the climatic and soil conditions of our country."

It was right after the Korean war (1950-53) that Sang Ryon buckled down to seed cultivation to obtain a high-yielding variety, upholding his lofty intention.

The study subject he undertook was a sphere still to be explored by breeding science.

His research was not smooth sailing from the outset.

He first attempted to cross-fertilize one plant with another.

For this he roamed about mountains and hills from the time when the seeds of the said plant grew ripe to collect its seeds. In the spring of the following year he sowed them in the pots and tended them with utmost care. There came forth ears and flowers bloomed, and new hybrids were produced.

Autumn came round but he could get nothing but blasted ears.

Though time passed on, his research yielded no result every year.

The third autumn rolled round. One day he was standing in front of the breeding stand, turning his eyes from one pot to another. Seen in the pots were unripe and dried up ears. This weighed heavy on his mind.

He pondered over the cause of failure.

Just at the time when he was dispirited in face of repeated failures, the Party gave him strength and encouraged him to carry his research to a success.

One night Sang Ryon who was examining blasted ears one by one came to realize that the ears of the experimental plant in a pot were slightly different from those in other pots. He hurriedly looked into the experimental register and examined the date and time of carrying pollen from the stamens of one plant to the pistil of another plant. Then he compared the data with those of others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awards the title of Labour Hero to Kim Sang Ryon, director of a farm under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Careful examination confirmed that there was a difference between them.

The flowering time of both the experimental plant and the plant for cross-fertilization is extremely short as compared with the long period of their growth. And both come into bloom in a mutually different time. How to connect the time of their cross-fertilization?—everything will be decided by this, he thought.

He was aware of the time of flowering and

self-fertilization of the experimental selection plant. "But when does the cross-fertilized plant come into bloom and what time is the best for its cross-fertilization?"—Their solution would only lead to gratifying results.

In his early period of research work, he learned a lesson of incalculable value by discordance of his Juche-oriented study subject with his experimental work devoid of Juche method.

Taking to heart this lesson, he sowed seeds again in the spring of the ensuing year.

In this course it was confirmed that the flower of the said plant would come into bloom far earlier than that of the experimental plant even though both come into flower on the same day. Thus he found the adjustment of the crossing time by putting off its flowering time.

This is how a new variety of grain seeds was selected after his four-year long efforts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally gave a name to this seed—"Variety Sangryon".

Without Stepping Back Even an Iota

In the autumn of the year when the great leader had been to his experimental plot,

Dr. Kim Sang Ryon speaks about the warm love of the great leader

Kim Sang Ryon, reflecting on the research made until then, quietly thought of whether the seed he had cultivated could afford satisfaction to him.

One day he, while studying experimental register, made a statistic analysis of seeds, the characteristic features manifested in sprouting and the elements restricting the growth of plants caused by natural conditions. He found that the earing time of the crop was late as compared with other varieties of the same kind. Thus he set himself another target—improving again the seeds of the crop obtained through his protracted laborious research.

But those infected with conservatism began to obstruct his research, saying that the earing time of his new strain was later than that of other earlier-ripening varieties.

Even at that time, too, he put his heart and soul into his research, guided by his conviction that the earlier-ripening varieties could be improved to yield abundantly and such seeds be obtained.

Around this time the great leader again visited his experimental plot and asked him to cross-fertilize a Korean earlier-ripening variety with "Variety Sangryon," saying that this would stimulate the growth of plants. Then he, showing him the ways of its solution to which he had failed to pay attention, selected even varieties necessary for cross-fertilization.

True to his words, Kim Sang Ryon immediately buckled down to his research work at his home.

While planting seeds in flowerpots, the seeds the great leader himself had selected for crossing, he said to his wife: "This is the work to implement the policy on breeding set out by the great leader. If I fail to do it, our daughter should do it. We must carry it out without fail generation after generation."

Later he sent his eldest daughter to the Agricultural College to get her to study breeding science. He earnestly asked her to study hard the Juche-oriented breeding theory and method which he could not learn when young.

Two years passed ever since. The rainy season set in. One summer day it went on raining all day long. It was a time that the experimental crop was getting ripe on the plot, its characteristic gradually becoming similar to that of the earlier-ripening variety.

He deeply studies the works of the great leader

That day, too, Kim Sang Ryon was intent on carrying out investigations into the selection of the intermediary variety of a new crop.

The experimental crop seemed to be damaged by the pouring rain. Quite uneasy, a researcher urged Sang Ryon to take damage-prevention measures.

But Sang Ryon, shaking his head, said: "This is a new variety which will prove the correctness of the Juche-motivated policy on breeding advanced by the great leader. If it is destroyed by such a downpour, it's of no use."

So saying, he put marks on one plant after another which withstood the torrential rain.

In this way he succeeded in growing many intermediary varieties of a new crop and thus passed through difficult and complicated experimental stages.

Adamant Attitude

One day in July, 1968 the great leader, while on a tour of on-the-spot guidance, found time to meet Sang Ryon.

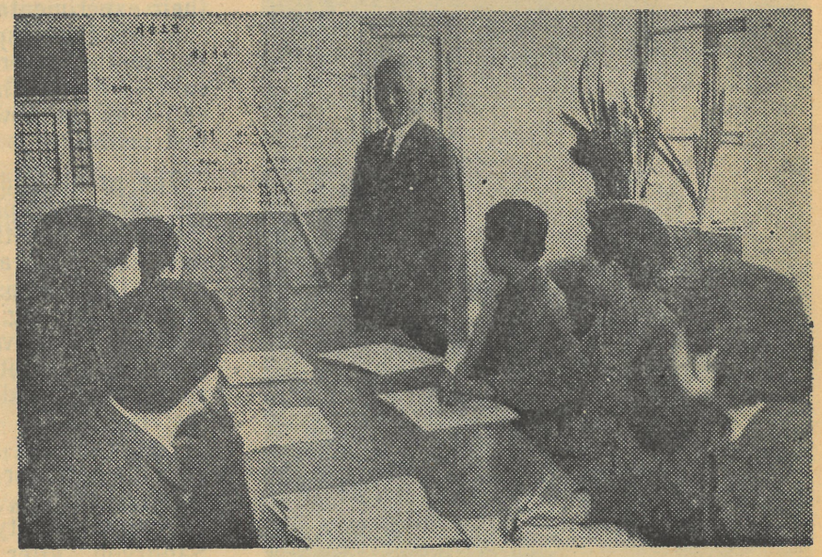
He was very pleased to hear about his scientific achievements. Then he said: There is a very fair possibility that a good earlier-ripening variety suited to Korean soil will be produced. He encouraged him to continue with research with full confidence. So saying, he gave him the seeds he himself had preserved and required that cross-fertilization should be carried out.

Fully inspired with the instructions and seeds given by the great leader, Sang Ryon returned to his farm. Now he transferred his office to the experimental plot and channelled all his efforts into obtaining a new seed.

One rainy day he, looking round the plot, slipped and fell and had his leg wounded. For this he was obliged to receive treatment in hospital. Even while in hospital, he never missed going out to the plot and pollinating plants every day, with the help of cane and nurse.

Having learned this, the hospital authorities offered a room to him for his research activity. Reference books, survey data and seed samples were brought there.

He teaches agricultural science and technique to young farmers



It happened in the wet season one year. One day the weather station announced that there would be a strong wind, caused by the effect of the cold front.

At that time Comrade Sang Ryon was in Pyongyang to attend a meeting. People on the farm were quite at rest, thinking that wind would not cause harm to the plants.

That night he returned to his farm by car, covering hundreds of *ri*, though the meeting was not yet over. People were surprised at his sudden arrival. Because they thought that he was well aware that the experimental crop would withstand such a wind.

He spent that night in the experimental plot, observing the plants.

His eyes were glued to small pieces of paper bearing the earing date, which were attached to every plant. Sometimes, papers were blown off by the howling wind. He ran about ceaselessly to pick them up and fasten them tight to the plants again.

Why did he return to his farm so hurriedly from far-off Pyongyang that night? Was it prompted by any apprehension that crops would not stand rain and wind? No. It was because of his anxiety that if the papers were jumbled together, he might not sort out good seeds. More important, it was out of a sheer desire to hasten even a bit the day when the plant would ear up.

The following day he made a round of the plot to acquaint himself with the crops which were proof against rain and wind. Then he called together those on the plot and suggested that a wind test should be made again.

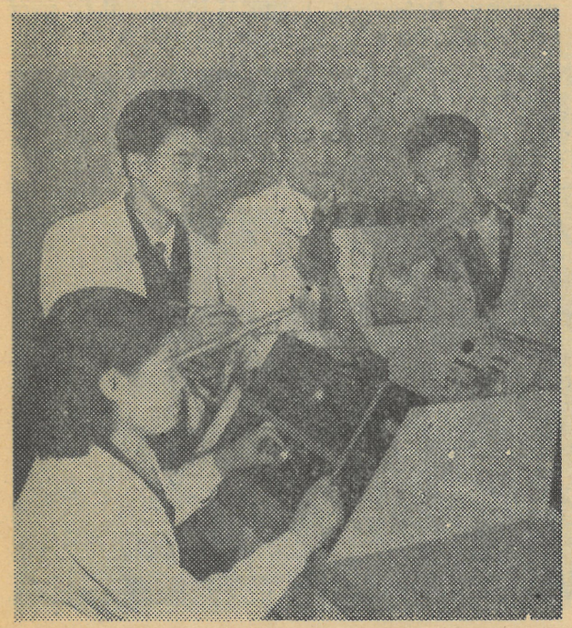
He wanted to have a test of wind stronger than that of the previous night.

Some of those were full of anxiety, saying: "We may lose all seeds in the test." But he said: "We are going to report to the great leader about the seed of a new variety. It should be impervious to any influence of the cold front. We've lived on this plot for 20 years to gain such a seed, haven't we?"

At his instance a big electric fan needed for the test was manufactured and a test was made soon. The new seed passed the test.

This meant that a new seed came into the world, the seed Sang Ryon produced through 20-year-long strenuous efforts, upholding the great leader's Juche-oriented policy on breeding.

He trains young researchers into fine scholars



Boundlessly Faithful to the Party

Early on the morning of August 16, 1962 Sang Ryon and the research staff were honoured with the visit of the great leader to their experimental plot.

When the respected and beloved leader got to the experimental plot, Sang Ryon said to him: "This is a variety we've cultivated by the new method, upholding your instruction."

The great leader bent himself and passed his hand over plants swaying in the wind. He pushed in those plants which drooped their heads toward the road and straightened those whose stalks were bent.

While looking round the plot, he spoke about the new variety and asked him what name he gave it. To this question, he answered that he did not yet give a name to the crop.

The respected and beloved leader was in deep thought for a while and, affectionately looking at him, proposed that the newly-cultivated variety should be called "Variety Sangryon" after Comrade Kim Sang Ryon.

This trust and affection that were bestowed upon him was the highest estimation that a people's scientist could enjoy.

Many years elapsed since then.

With the country prospering daily, the great leader was always occupied with the vast undertaking for the Party and state.

But, he did never forget Kim Sang Ryon, showing him warm care in every way.

Whenever he convened a meeting to discuss about the agricultural problem, he invited him to it. When starting out on a trip for on-the-spot guidance in the rural areas, he went in company with Sang Ryon, explaining to him the state of affairs in the sites of production and showing him the future direction of research and its method.

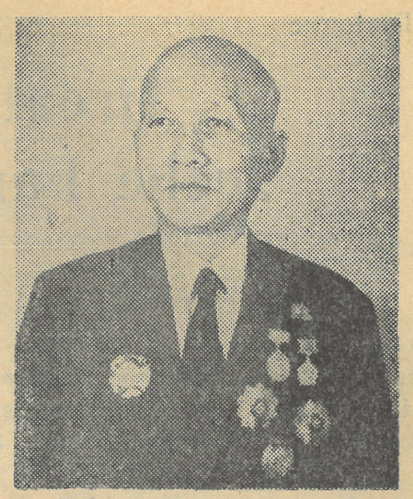
For the research work of an ordinary scientist, the great leader grudged no funds in providing him with the latest research facilities, experimental stations and hothouses.

On October 7 when the whole country was in high delight with the heretofore unprecedented bumper harvest brought about by the wise guidance of the great leader who devotes his all to the welfare of the people, he chaired an important meeting held in Pyongyang, attended by many officials of national and local bodies.

Kim Sang Ryon was honoured with an invitation from him to attend the meeting.

Amidst enthusiastic cheers, the great leader appeared in the meeting hall. He began his speech by informing the assemblage of a happy news about the recent scientific achievements. Then he explained to them the great successes achieved by Comrade Paek Sol Hui, researcher of the Botanical Institute of Academy of Sciences. His praise also went to Comrade Kim Sang Ryon.

Comrade Kim Sang Ryon, he said, is a man boundlessly faithful to the Party. The great leader continued: Kim Sang Ryon was charged from the Party with a task of breeding a new variety and succeeded in obtaining a new one from "Variety Sangryon" through his protracted research work and experiments. This variety was extensively introduced this year and proved its superiority.



Comrade Kim Sang Ryon is a man who is valued by our Party, he said. The great leader highly praised him, saying that he carried out his research without the slightest vacillation even in the severest adversity, keeping the trust of the Party in his mind, and made a great contribution to increasing our agricultural production.

Recalling that he had already been invested with "Prize of Kim Il Sung" and doctorate, the great leader proposed to confer the title of Labour Hero upon him.

The moment, there arose thunderous applause throughout the hall.

Kim Sang Ryon mounted the stage of honour and the entire assemblage extended warm congratulations to him.

The great leader personally pinned Gold Medal on his breast.

It was an expression of the immensely benevolent and graceful care of the fatherly leader who leads our people to take the road of revolution and perform heroic exploits in struggle and makes hidden patriots who made contributions to the Party and revolution known to the public.

Driven by great emotions Comrade Kim Sang Ryon shed silent tears. A firm resolve was born in his heart, the resolve to devote his life solely to the leader, Party and the country.

Thanks to the heroes of this sort whose number is increasing under the warm care of the great leader, our Party is becoming powerful and our homeland mighty.

Dialogue

Great Fruition of Juche Farming Methods

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Many countries of the world are now in a food crisis due to the influence of the cold front. But our country has long achieved complete food self-sufficiency and reaps a rich harvest every year."

In recent years we have reaped a rich harvest every year and last year we gathered in the richest harvest in history and our agricultural production is growing rapidly in spite of the extremely abnormal weather coming from the influence of the cold front.

Our magazine's journalist had a dialogue with Director Li Man Song of the Agricultural Production Department of the General Bureau for the Guidance of Cooperative Farms under the Agricultural Commission about agricultural production.

Richest Harvest

Journalist: Thank you for dividing your precious time for our dialogue. Last year we attained great successes in agricultural production as in all other branches of the national economy.

Please tell me first about results of agricultural production.

Director: Last year our socialist countryside yielded the richest crop in our history. Crops were quite excellent throughout the country from plains along the east and west coasts to the northern inland and farms near the Demarcation Line in the south—and many cooperative farms' grain output increased by 1-1.5 tons per hectare.

A few years ago farms in the Yoldusamcholli plain on the west coast produced 7-8 tons of rice per hectare and could boast that their per-hectare rice output was the highest in the country. But last year many farms in Pyongwon, Mundok and Sukchon Counties in the plain produced 9 to 10-odd tons of rice per hectare and Sukchon County reaped over 30 per cent more harvest than in the record year.

Many counties produced 100,000 or 150,000 tons of grain each and numerous farms 10,000 tons of grain each. The Yoldusamchon cooperative farm produced 20,000 tons of grain.

Before liberation Mundok County's total grain output was 5,000 tons and Sukchon County's grain output in 1946 was 27,000 tons. When we take this into account, it is really wonderful that a farm produces 20,000 tons of grain.

South Hwanghae Province, our major rice producer, had the richest rice harvest in its history. Last year the number of rice ears per *pyong* increased by 100-200 and the number of grains of each ear and the weight of rice per 1,000 grains surpassed those in the record year. The per-hectare rice yield of many cooperative farms in Chaeryong County is 8-9 tons on an average, over 10 tons at maximum. The Pukji cooperative farm harvested thousands of tons more of grain than in the record year. The state-run Anak farm's per-hectare rice

All cooperative farms have produced rich crops

output was 10, 12 or 13 tons and Anak County increased its rice output by 30,000 tons. Such examples can be cited everywhere in our country. This shows that our per-hectare rice output has already surpassed that of the advanced countries in the world.

Journalist: Maize crop was also very excellent.

Director: To say nothing of maize-producing areas, farms in the mountainous areas once forsaken such as the Kumbu cooperative farm in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, produced 9 tons on an average, over 13 tons at maximum, per hectare.

Journalist: A wonderful growth indeed. In 1976 the per-hectare maize yield of the world was 2.825 tons. But in 1974 you produced 5 tons per hectare throughout the country and our maize output grew rapidly. And today even farms in the mountainous areas produce 8 to 10-odd tons of maize per hectare. This is another miracle wrought by the Juche farming methods, I should say.

Director: We also reaped the richest harvest of potato, tobacco and vegetable. That is why people in plain, intermediate and mountainous areas all boast that last year they reaped the best harvest in their history.

Journalist: Rich harvest increased the incomes of the peasants, I think.

Abundant apple crop

Director: You can see it from last year's income distribution of the Hwasan cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. The per-household income of the farm averaged 10.5 tons of grain and much money. Many households earned 500-850 straw bags of grain. The Posok cooperative farmers in Unjon County, North Pyongan Province earned 9.4 tons of grain and much money per household.

Might of Juche Farming Methods

Journalist: You reaped such a harvest last year in spite of severe drought and flood, typhoon, hail and rainstorm.

Director: We gather in bumper harvest every year and our agricultural production increases steadily. We owe this entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader who created the Juche farming methods and energetically led our peasants to do scientific and technical farming as required by such farming methods.

Early last year he convened the National Congress on Agriculture and he visited all provinces of the country and farm villages to have consultations on farming and teach how to meet the Juche farming methods.

Last year he was on on-the-spot guidance in all farming seasons from the sowing, rice or maize-transplanting and weeding to the harvest season, sparing no pains.

Journalist: Under his energetic guidance you further deepened and fully met the requirements of the Juche farming methods last year.

Director: Last year we grew strong rice and maize seedlings and transplanted them qualitatively and intensively at the right time to provide the best conditions for the growth of the crops. Thus we started and finished transplanting almost simultaneously throughout the country and much earlier than in previous years.

This shows that the organization of our agricultural production is at a very high level and all farm operations are conducted on a firmer scientific and technical basis. Here lies one of factors in a rich harvest in our country, I think.

We also firmly established a scientific fertilizing system. We made daily and hourly fertilizing plans for all fields and applied fertilizers, closely observing the growth of crops. We watered crops abundantly. As you know, a perfect irrigation system is established in our country, so that we did not worry at all about water in farming, supplying water in the dry season and draining fields off in the rainy season.

Journalist: Last year's rich harvest is also due to state assistance.

Seminar on Korean Reunification and Human Rights in South Korea Held in Geneva

A seminar on Korean reunification and human rights in south Korea was recently held in Geneva.

It was cosponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The representatives of the three organizations criticized the military presence of the United States in south Korea.

They demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea and the people of Korea be allowed to decide their own destiny by themselves. They praised the efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in initiating the dialogue between the north and the south for reunification.

Rich harvest of maize

Tobacco is also excellent

Director: Last year too our state gave great material and technical assistance to the countryside and let the people help the peasants in farming.

Workers in engineering, chemical and other industries produced and adequately supplied in good time fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals and tractors, trucks, farm machines, pumps and farming materials with a high sense of responsibility for agricultural production. The proportion of mechanized farm work including rice and maize transplanting reached a very high level and work became easier and productivity rose greatly. As a result, many farms did not get labour assistance.

Journalist: You should do farming full well this year too to glorify the name of Juche Korea, I think. I wish you greater success in your work.

Rich vegetable harvest

Reportage

Wonro Village Yesterday and Today

This is February in our country and mountains and fields still remain buried deep in the snow and rivers frozen thick. But our peasants are busy preparing for this year's farming.

Recently I visited the Wonro cooperative farm, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, which was seething with preparations for the new year's farming.

Two-storeyed modern houses each for three households stood in rows in the village backing against hills.

The "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" and schools, a hospital, kindergartens and nurseries and stores stood in good order and there was the house of culture on a hill.

Every house had water pipes laid and there was a bus stop at the mouth of the village. Hills behind the village were planted with orchards and paddy fields spread far and wide before it. It was really a modern farm village good to live in.

But in the pre-liberation years the village suffered from poverty and hunger. Hundreds of hectares of land was devastated and village was full of sighs of the peasants in the farming seasons. In dry weather fields dried up and in the rainy season they were flooded.

The villagers' lot was a hard one indeed.

"Our life was misery itself. Our faces swelled out because of lack of food and people called ours Wonro village eating barnyard millet chaffs," said an old man of over 70 surnamed Kim recalling his bitter past.

I repeated the nickname of the village before liberation to myself time and again.

A functionary of the village said to me:

"As their crops suffered damages from drought and flood the peasants had to plant xeric barnyard millet. So people gave this village such a nickname."

But now the fields yield a rich crop every year and the village has turned into a modern socialist farm village.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... our countryside where once illiteracy and ignorance had prevailed has changed beyond recognition and turned into a modern socialist countryside good to live in."

The Wonro village widely introduced mechanization and its agricultural production increases steadily.

The great leader visited the village and instructed to take good use of the Sunhwa River for irrigation. According to his instruction, the farmers here carried out the grand-scale project to use the river for irrigation.

In the bygone days the river was a river of calamity, a river of tears, carrying off human lives and properties.

But the river is now used for irrigation. It was strongly embanked and pumping stations and other irrigation structures appeared and the farmers here reap a rich harvest every year free from worries about drought and flood. So they call the river a river of paradise.

A little apart from the mouth of the village the second workteam was busy spreading manure. I met the chief agronomist of the farm here.

He boasted, looking at tractors carrying manure to fields:

"Last year our per-hectare rice and maize output increased by more than one ton respectively as compared with 1978. This year it will be higher than last year. Now we do even loading and unloading of manure with machines and all our operations are joyful and pleasant."

I saw with delight machines loading manure into trailers.

According to the chief agronomist, the farm has scores of kinds of several hundred tractor-drawn farm machines. Machines do 100 per cent of ploughing, thrashing, carriage work and fodder crushing and almost all of rice and maize-transplanting, weeding and harvesting.

Tractor buzz and merry songs came from orchards. The village was just like a picture.

I pictured in my mind the future of the village which will be better under the bright rays of the great rural theses, before I left it.

Chon Jong Ho

Impression

"I Saw Genuinely Free Korean Countryside"

Pentti Suksi,
Chief of the Vaasa Study Group of the Juche Idea in Finland and Chairman of the Kabuhayoki Branch of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korean Reunification

Finland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are geographically far apart from each other. But the bridge of friendship built between the two peoples makes them very intimate.

As a Finn I had the great honour to visit Korea in August 1978.

Before my visit I had been interested in Korean agriculture and culture.

I knew that Korea had been a backward colonial agricultural state and her agricultural productive forces had been very weak and even they had been totally destroyed by three years of the fierce war.

I wanted to know how the DPRK could develop her agriculture so highly in a short historical period. I took some eight hours by air from Moscow to Pyongyang.

Forgetting the fatigue of my long journey, I looked down at the scenery on the way to Pyongyang through the window.

It was quite different from the scenery of Finland.

It was fine and there was not a single speck of cloud in the sky. The sun was shining bright. The beautiful countryside of Korea spread below. I could get a vivid glimpse of the Korean countryside. My first impression was wonderful in a word.

The countryside was full of life and I could not find anything backward. Our plane landed on the airport where I could see the Korean people value friendship with other peoples and treat foreign guests cordially. Their welcome of us was moving and full of friendly feeling.

I would like to stress here that as a close friend of the Korean people I received an ineradicable impression.

I can never forget their hospitality I enjoyed and their friendly feeling towards me.

At a glance I could get an idea of agricultural development in Korea.

An airplane view showed that the agricultural productive forces of Korea were very strong.

Villages were clean and production buildings of farms were modern. Dwellings were cozy and lands were fully used.

I could find idle lands nowhere in Korea.

Frankly speaking, I marveled at everything in Korea.

I had already known that Korea had developed agriculture. But little did I think that it developed so highly, because the US imperialists destroyed everything in this country which had just started to develop.

In 1953, when the Korean war ended the country lay in total ruins.

Destruction was also severe in the countryside. Villages and forests were burnt to ashes and the national economy suffered utter ruin.

So you may want to know how Korea's agriculture has reached such heights. What the colonial rulers left were only poverty and illiteracy and technical lag.

Needless to say, there were no technicians in the countryside.

What has brought about such signal progress?

Answer is clear.

It is the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the socialist revolution based on the Juche idea fathered by him.

The work to put into effect the Juche idea was successfully carried out on a grand scale.

According to the Juche idea the Korean peasants civilized themselves and promoted their class consciousness and healed war wounds in villages and fields, believing in their strength as they had fought heroically against the US imperialists.

This is a year of great import for the peasants and all other people of Korea—the 15th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by respected President Kim Il Sung.

He, a gifted theoretician working for the welfare and bright future of the people and a genius of the social revolution, put the theses into reality with flying colours.

The history of the DPRK is short and shorter is that of the rural theses. But after the publication of the theses the Korean peasants attained what had taken hundreds of years.

In the early post-independence days and in the post-Korean war period the organization of production was complex in agriculture having more restrictions than any other branches.

But the Korean people scored brilliant successes under the rays of the rural theses.

In 15 years the Korean countryside achieved more than what the advanced countries had done in more than a century.

It is not without reason that the DPRK is praised as a land of miracle in the 20th century.

Everything I saw in this country showed that the Juche idea of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is the main factor in victory and success in the Korean revolution and the constructive work and that the rural theses has a great vitality in the solution of the socialist rural question.

I would like to emphasize here again that the development of the Korean countryside is amazing.

Korea has what attracts the special attention of the Finnish people.

It is that she has established a perfect irrigation system, taking into account natural-climatic conditions, and that she gave precedence to irrigation in the rural technical revolution.

According to data, the total length of irrigation channels is nearly 40,000 kilometres, that is, goes round the earth.

Ground water and rivers are used for irrigation.

As I have mentioned above, the problem of irrigation was solved completely in Korea.

Irrigation requires huge manpower and capital investment. Korea made large investment in irrigation and raised agricultural production to new heights.

The level of farm mechanization is very high in Korea.

The rural technical revolution has made rapid progress and agriculture entered the stage of industrialization and modernization.

The Korean peasants, freed from hard labour, reap a rich harvest while working with greater ease.

Agriculture is developed very highly and it continues to develop. More and more achievements of science are applied in agriculture. The scientific and technical level of the peasants is high as well.

The educational level is high in the countryside.

I think that the Finnish educational authorities should learn from the educational system and highly developed education in agriculture in the DPRK.

I, a Finn and a close friend of the Korean people, send congratulations and greetings to the working class and the diligent peasantry of Korea.

Everything in Korea, her nature in particular, is very beautiful.

The Korean people have high national pride and boast of what they have done for their country.

If they were alive to see the realities of today, the old generations would marvel, like me, at the secret of the successes gained in a short time.

If they are asked what was the secret, the Korean people would readily answer proudly that they could score such successes as they carried out the socialist revolution under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and conducted the constructive work, believing in their strength, according to the Juche idea.

But there is one thing to be regretted. Why cannot I speak to the Finnish people about all Korea, about the entire Korean people?

Answer is clear. I cannot tolerate this.

All the peace-loving people of the world too will not tolerate this.

Korea is artificially divided.

The people in the north are free and independent. But the south Korean people are not so. In south Korea the peasants, together with patriotic people, are fighting against imperialist oppression and exploitation.

Korea's division is artificial, inhumane and unjust.

I am confident that soon I will be able to see the Korean people peacefully reunify their country.

Then the south Korean peasants too, like those in the north, will sow and reap a bumper harvest as the masters of the free and independent land.

I sincerely wish the north and south of Korea to be reunified into one independently and peacefully as soon as possible.

Those opposing reunification will not be able to escape the judgement of the Korean people and all the peace-loving people of the world.

Those enslaving the people will have no future.

August 1979

Industrial Railway Electrified

The railway to the Puraesan cement factory from the Puraesan station in Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province, switched over to electric traction.

As a result, its traffic capacity greatly increased and more raw and other materials and fuel needed for this factory and its product, cement, are carried more quickly.

The railway constructors, workers of the cement factory and working people in Kowon County completed the electrification project in five days through the speed campaign.

"Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. VII, Published in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. VII, containing the great Juche idea in English, French, Japanese, Arabic and German after its publication in Russian, Chinese and Spanish.

This volume contains 20 of immortal classics published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from 1974 to 1977:

"Let Us Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes in Building a Socialist Countryside," speech delivered at the National Congress on Agriculture on January 10, 1974;

"On the Duties of the Secretaries of Ri Party Committees," speech delivered before the secretaries of ri Party committees on January 14, 1974;

"On Promoting a Fresh Upswing in Socialist Economic Construction," speech at the National Industrial Congress on March 7, 1974;

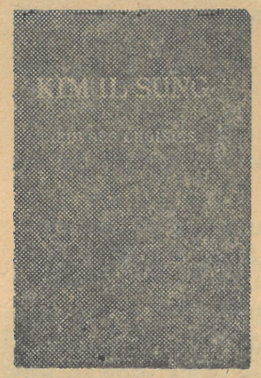
"On Further Strengthening Party Work," a letter to the students of the lecture class for the Party's organizational workers on July 31, 1974;

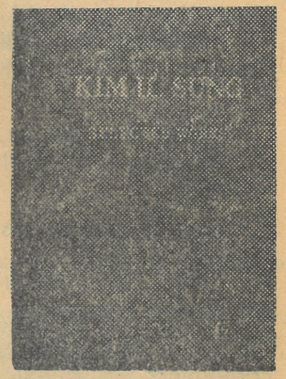
"On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan," speech to the group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the group of Korean high school students in Japan visiting home on September 24, 1974;

"Some Problems Arising in the Complete Implementation of the Theses on the Rural Question," speech at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 29, 1974;

"Let Us Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," speech at the meeting of active industrial workers on March 3, 1975;

"On Developing a Local Budget System,"





speech delivered at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 8, 1975;

"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 9, 1975;

"The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," treatise published in the inaugural issue of the Argentine Magazine, "Guidebook to the Third World," on December 16, 1975;

"Talk with the Chief Editor of the Japanese Political Magazine *Sekai*," on March 28, 1976;

"On Vigorously Promoting Projects to Remodel Nature for the Ten-Million-Ton Grain Goal," concluding speech at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 14, 1976;

"On Some Tasks for the League of Socialist Working Youth Organizations," speech delivered to officials of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working

Second Seven-Year Plan and Electric Power

In the last year 1984 of the Second Seven-Year Plan our electric-power generation will be 56,000-60,000 million kwh or more than twice as much as that at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

In 1984 our output of electricity per head of the population will be the highest in the world.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we have built up strong bases for increasing electric-power generation steadily at a high rate.

He set forth an original policy of properly combining the building of water-power stations and that of thermal power stations in reliance on rich domestic water-power resources and coal by establishing Juche in electric-power generation and building small, middle and large power stations simultaneously and guided our people to give electric-power generation definite precedence over other branches.

As a result, in 1977 our thermal power stations accounted for more than a half of our total power-generating capacity, and our electric-power industry came to meet the need of the national economy in any bad climatic conditions without any seasonal fluctuation in electric-power generation.

During the new long-term plan we, while increasing the capacity of the operating thermal-power stations, will build new large ones. And we will erect thermal power stations for the heating of major cities and factory thermal-power stations for the utilization of surplus and waste heat.

We will complete the Taedonggang and other power stations now under construction at an early date and build small, middle and large water-power stations.

Though the world suffers from fuel and power crisis now, our independent electric-power industry is sending more electricity to different branches of the rapidly developing national economy including industries, agriculture, construction and transport.

Youth on February 25, 1977;

"On the General Mobilization of the Party, the Army and the People to Fight against the Dangers of Drought Caused by the Cold Front," concluding speech at the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on April 5, 1977;

"On the Land Law," speech delivered at the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 29, 1977;

"On Further Developing the Engineering Industry," speech delivered at the national meeting of active workers in the engineering industry on August 20, 1977;

"Theses on Socialist Education," published at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 5, 1977;

"Let Us Build Up the Strength of the People's Army through Effective Political Work," speech at the Seventh Congress of Agitators of the Korean People's Army on November 30, 1977;

"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," speech delivered at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 15, 1977; and

"On the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," adopted at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 17, 1977.

Film

Tale of Chun Hyang

(Two Parts)

Mong Ryong is struck dumb with the beauty of Chun Hyang in swing

Chun Hyang takes the swing's ropes in excitement

Their love is as beautiful as a flower

Recently the Korean Film Studio produced the film "Tale of Chun Hyang."

The cinematization of "Tale of Chun Hyang" believed to have been adapted from a folklore about the 18th century is another brilliant success gained in taking over and developing critically the cultural heritages as required by the construction of socialist culture.

The film criticizes the social inequality between the nobility and the common people in feudal society and shows that boys and girls can love and marry irrespective of fortune and social position.

The story begins on May Festival. Chun Hyang, a daughter of a once-renowned kisaeng *in Namwon, and Li Mong Ryong, a son of the governor of this county, come to the Kwanghal Pavilion to enjoy the festivities, and chance to meet on Ojak Bridge, and fall in love.*

Li Mong Ryong and Song Chun Hyang unlock their hearts in a flower garden

Mong Ryong loves passionately Chun Hyang, beautiful, courteous and good at writing, and promises to marry her.

Around this time, his father is promoted and is going to Seoul (Hanyang then) at the summon of the royal court. His wife and he keep their son from loving Chun Hyang, a girl of low birth.

The pretty dream of Chun Hyang to go to Seoul with her lover bursts like a bubble and they part in tears. They exchange a ring and a mirror as a token of eternal love.

Months and years pass. But no news from him. Life grows harder. Chun Hyang works diligently, weaving hemp cloth. She only wishes her lover to pass state examination for government service and keeps her virginity.

Chun Hyang sadly looks at disappearing Mong Ryong

Pyon Hak Do shouts order to take Chun Hyang to him

Meanwhile, Pyon Hak Do comes to Namwon as a new governor. He is vicious and forces Chun Hyang to give herself to him. But he cannot break Chun Hyang's will. Unable to satisfy his lust, Pyon forges a crime and puts Chun Hyang in prison. He declares Chun Hyang will be slain on his birthday.

Mong Ryong who passed the state examination makes a local tour as a secret royal inspector, taking his suite.

Mong Ryong leaves a verse satirizing Pyon's crime and quits his house

Mong Ryong reads the letter of Chun Hyang with a breaking heart

Li Mong Ryong visits Chun Hyang in prison

One day Mong Ryong meets servant on his way to Seoul with the letter from Chun Hyang at stake, and hears about Chun Hyang's misery. Mong Ryong, infuriated, sends his attendants then and there to Namwon in order to investigate the despicable behaviours of Pyon Hak Do. Mong Ryong meets Wol Mae, mother of Chun Hyang, in Namwon and next day he, disguised as a beggar, appears at Pyon's birthday feast.

Mong Ryong appears as a secret royal inspector

Li Mong Ryong has his moving union with Chun Hyang

There he leaves a verse sharply satirizing the bureaucrats revelling in luxury and vice at the cost of the sweats and blood of people and disappears.

At the verse the feasters are taken aback and run away. In the confusion there is announced the appearance of the secret royal inspector Mong Ryong, and Pyon is punished amid the cheers of the people and Chun Hyang is rescued.

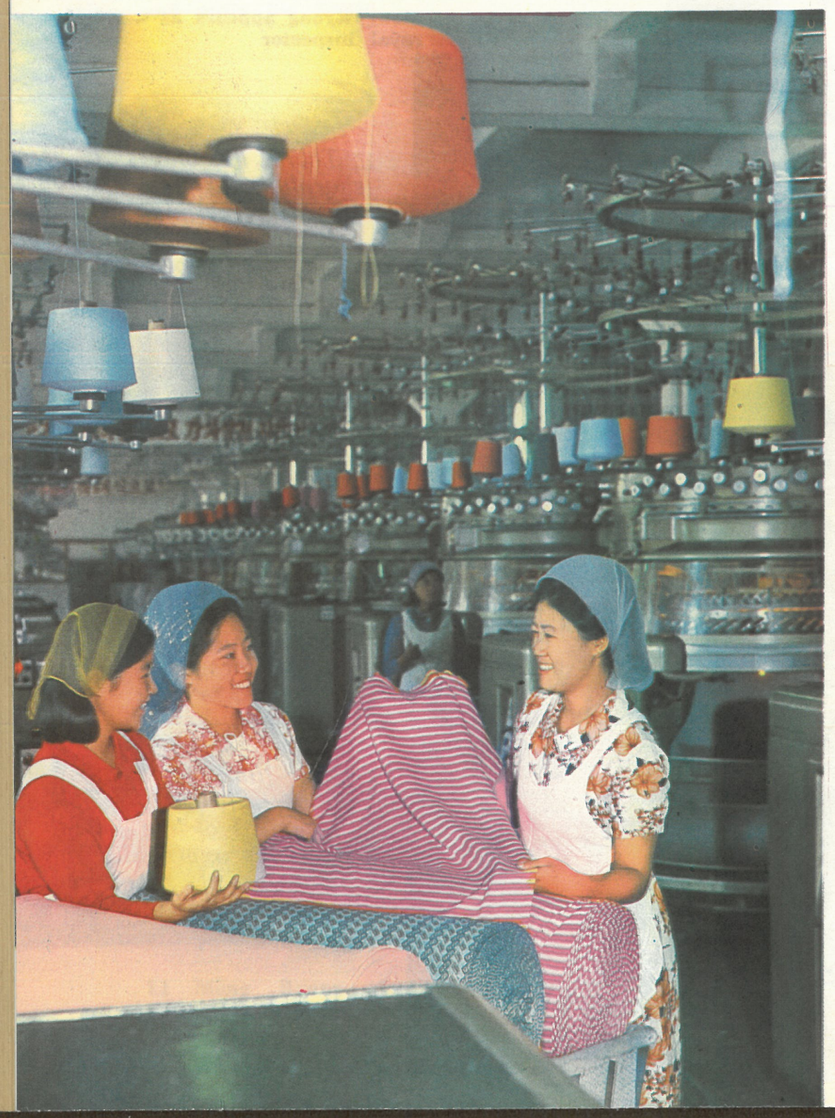
The execution of Pyon Hak Do by Mong Ryong shows, of course, the latter's intention to enjoy his own happy life, but, despite class restriction, his acts have a considerable progressive aspect in the then society.

The film depicts admirably the past life of our people, the inequality of the feudal society, the oppression and exploitation of people by the feudal bureaucrats and the corruption of the times.

PRODUCERS OF KNIT GOODS

Wonsan Knit Goods Factory

Various high-quality knit goods are produced



Technicians always help workers

Technical consultation is held to improve quality

Opinions are exchanged about how to make better knit goods for the people

After the day's work

Popyong Ferry

There is the Popyong ferry on the Amnok-gang River, the long river flowing along our northern border.

The sun shines warm and a refreshing breeze comes from the water. This ferry is always alive with people from all over the country.

This ferry is a historic revolutionary site where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left historic footmarks 55 years ago.

He, a mere boy of 13, left his beloved home village, Mangyongdae, for Badaogou and crossed this ferry on the way on February 3 of 1925, one of grim years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

As his father, Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, had wanted, he had made the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning to Mangyongdae from Badaogou in 1923 at 11 years of age to develop his own thinking and nurture a strong fighting will in the homeland where his fellow countrymen were groaning under the merciless oppression and exploitation of the Japanese imperialists.

But, two years later, he had to leave it. A sad news came that his father had been arrested again by the Japanese imperialist police.

Before leaving Mangyongdae he pledged before his grandparents that he would not return to the fatherland until he accomplished his father's plan, until the fatherland was liberated and the Japanese aggressors expelled.

He had this great journey in order to make the revolution for the liberation of the suffering fatherland.

Seeing the realities of the fatherland trampled under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and hearing the groans of his fellow countrymen suffering from lost nationhood, he reached the Popyong ferry and stood still there without going on with a thousand emotions.

Before his eyes the Amnok-gang River, a border river, flowed carrying tears of stateless compatriots.

He looked back at the dear mountains and rivers of the fatherland. Before his eyes floated figures of his grandparents seeing him off in tears. The miserable sight of his fellow countrymen added to his pain of parting with his beloved grandparents, Mangyongdae and homeland. The ferry was crowded with his compatriots leaving their fatherland in tears in quest of livelihood.

Some carried packs and gourd dippers on their backs and took by the hand their little things shivering with cold. They looked back at the mountains and rivers of the fatherland, crossing the river. An old man dug out a pebble in the frozen riverside and put it in his grandson's hand to keep it as a reminder of the fatherland. Others were bidding farewell to each other in tears, promising to see again. This sight made him inexpressibly sad. And the bitter cries of his fellow countrymen came to him as their earnest appeal to recover the lost land and bring a new world to them.

He had crossed the river many times. He had crossed it first when his father shifted the theatre of his revolutionary activity from Chunggang to Linjiang. He had crossed and recrossed it many times to help his father in his revolutionary activity. Two years ago he crossed it to learn in the homeland. But now he was crossing it with a great revolutionary ambition.

Crossing the frozen river, he cried to himself: "Fatherland, wait till I see you again! Wait for me till I return to take you back."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said immediately after liberation, recalling that time:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when

I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

The firm determination made by him at the Popyong ferry was a solemn pledge to take back the country from the Japanese imperialists and build a people's paradise free from exploitation and oppression on our beautiful land.

Thus he began to open the highroad to bright future for the Korean people and ushered in the great dawn of the revolution.

After his journey, he held high the banner of Juche and led the Korean revolution along the straightest road of victory.

In 1926, the year after he crossed the river, he formed in Huadien the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first communist revolutionary organization in our country.

The formation of the "DIU" and the start of his revolutionary activity marked the solemn start of the Korean revolution.

He explored the untrodden path of the revolution from the early days of his revolutionary activities. He set out the Juche-based line on the Korean revolution and founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932.

Through 20 years of bloody struggle against the Japanese imperialist brigands he liberated the country and returned home in triumph amid the warm welcome of the people.

Today our people are living an independent and creative and perfectly happy life to their hearts' content under his tender care in their socialist state established by him.

The Popyong ferry where he made a firm determination to liberate the country 55 years ago will live in the memory of our people making them infinitely faithful to him and the glorious Party.

Kim Sun Hwa

Music Rich in National Sentiment

The Finnish "Leikarit" folk music troupe visited our country last year and gave performance amidst the keen interest of our people and artistes.

The Finnish artistes excellently performed music pieces showing the national feeling and life of the Finnish people, and most of their programme consisted of dance music, particularly of polka style music.

Their polkas reflected with pleasant melodies the colourful life and optimism of the Finnish people who like dancing.

Waltz, polka and other dance music showed clearly the national sentiment.

They also performed various marches showing the vigorous Finnish people.

Finnish and Scandinavian folksongs made their performance colourful.

Their colourful and excellent performance was received with much acclamation.

They performed our folksong "Eight Views of Korea" showing the friendly feeling of the Finnish people towards the Korean people.

Through the performance our people had a better understanding of the developing national music and life of the Finnish people.

Perennial Mushroom, An "Elixir of Life"

Perennial mushroom (Ganoderma lucidum) is a mushroom belonging to the Polyporaceae family.

This mushroom grows on the trunk of broad-leaved trees such as overcup oak, plum and peach, and rarely of a conifer like pine tree, in the hottest season of the year, from June to September.

Like other mushrooms, it has a cap and stem, but is different in shape and colour.

The kidney-shaped or semicircular cap is spread like a fan on the top of the stem which is forked into two or three like an antler. Except for the gill which is lemon-white, its surface colour is umber or purplish brown and shiny as if glazed.

The cap is 5 to 13 cm across, the stem is 10 to 20 cm long. They are corky and durable as a whole and do not easily break. Even if plucked and dried, they do not change shape and colour. Hence the name of perennial mushroom.

Egg-shaped spores develop in the two-fold hymenium the inner one of which is covered with rashes looking like broken rice. The mycelium grows in the temperature from 24° to 36° C.

The perennial mushroom is too tough and bitter for eating. It neither becomes tender nor changes shape even if kept boiling long or alcoholized. But it furnishes a solvent for lignin and some other substances useful to men.

The traditional Korean medicine called it from ancient times "blessing plant," "Korean touchwood," "blessing mushroom," and "elixir of life," and regarded it as a rare and precious drug for eternal youth and longevity. So, it is still today called "elixir of life."

It is generally acknowledged today that it is good for heart medicine and depressant and for liver protection, and efficacious for chronic bronchitis, hepatitis, high and low blood pressure, arthritis, nephritis, brain fag, indigestion, etc.

Today we widely use it for making liquid medicine, tincture, tablet, injection, or liquor.

Li Yong Su

The Juche Idea, a Great Revolutionary Philosophy for True Human Life

Prem Bahadur Kanskar
Chairman
Nepal-Korea Friendship Association

"What exactly is the true life for a human being?" "For what must man live?" "How can a man lead a worthy life?" These questions seized the attention of man, since the dawn of civilization. Men with imaginative depth tried to answer these questions and the early philosophers of the world emerged in different ancient civilizations. However, we find that most of them were caught in the quagmire of spiritualism. The theories of "a superior being deciding everything", or "pre-destination and helplessness of man" appeared and brought much obstacles to the advance of human civilization.

Of course, in the past also some philosophers expressed progressive views. Such views certainly countributed much to the correct answers to these questions, but because of the less developed socio-historic conditions of the time and the less developed level of consciousness, these views were not fully scientific, nor were they comprehensive. These questions continued to seize the attention of men all the time.

In the present times the Juche idea propounded by President Kim Il Sung has analysed this basic question and provided a clear answer to it. The Juche idea is not merely a political and economic programme for socialist construction in a particular country, but is a comprehensive philosophy covering different aspects of human life. In order that men can lead a life worth living, the basic question "what is a life worth living?" should be answered scientifically. The Juche idea provides a scientific answer to this basic question. The Juche idea emphasizes that man has physical life as well as socio-political life and that the latter is the most valuable one. It is precisely because man has a socio-political life that he is different from an animal, and because of the socio-political nature of human life, independence is the essence of life for a man.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life. He is a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being."

Because man is a social being with independence, true life means a life which strives to realise his independent aspiration, and a worthy living is to lead an independent and creative life with the position of man as the master of his own destiny and master of nature and society.

Animals, however ferocious, are quite helpless before the forces of nature, but man alone can fight against nature, and can even remake nature. The true objective of living as a man is to free oneself from the fetters of nature and society. This approaches to life proves that the Juche idea affords an optimistic outlook on life. The Juche idea teaches us that true value of life lies in living with the dignity of a man, in other words, the life devoted to the service of society and the people. A person who lives for his own comfort and amusement alone is no better than an animal. In order to realize the altruistic purpose of life, man should merge his interest with the collective interest. The revolutionary Juche idea emphasizes on the collectivist principle of life "One for all and all for one". Only when man can mix himself with the collective and serve the society and people with devotion, can he truly lead an altruistic life. Man is supreme in the world and the purpose of human life is to serve mankind.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

Socio-political life is ensured, only when man lives as the master of revolution and construction. Socio-political life is consolidated in the process of struggle for the benefit of the society and the people.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"As we always say, a person can be proud of the way he lives only when he is making revolution. Those who waste their time, eating the bread of idleness and not making revolution, cannot live a worthy life. An indolent life devoid of any struggle, particularly in this turbulent age of revolution, cannot be called a real life. Such people are worthless."

A man who values his socio-political life, displays self-sacrifice with firm conviction in the revolutionary cause of the people. A life dedicated to the happiness of fellow human beings, a life devoted for the prosperity of the country and the people is a worthy life. Such a life will shine for ever.

A man conscious of socio-political mission of life finds real happiness not in achievement of his selfish purpose or in gratification of his senses, but in serving the society and the people.

When men live socio-political life devoted to the service of the society, human relationship will be quite different from one in the society where people live for self-interest. The Juche idea has also clarified the true human relations, the relations of revolutionary comradeship.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Revolutionary comradeship is most valuable in human relations; it is our point of view of human life formed in the course of our protracted revolutionary struggle."

Love formed in the course of revolutionary struggle, love among revolutionary comrades is the most precious love.

This is a priceless love of comrades sharing life and death.

As in the case of man, independence is the most important thing in the life of a nation.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Historical experience shows that when a person turns to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a people takes to flunkeyism their country falls into ruin, and when a party acquires flunkeyism it makes a mess of revolution and construction."

The essence of Juche is "independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation." Independence in politics means that each country should map out its lines and policies independently, carry them out by itself. Economic self-support constitutes the material basis of political independence. Similarly self-defence in guarding the nation is the criterion of national independence and also a military guarantee for a nation's economic self-support.

The great vitality of the Juche idea has been proved by life in the course of the struggle of the Korean people for liberation and the building of a sovereign independent state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great leader, President Kim Il Sung, is the homeland of the Juche idea and a model of its implementation. All the successes and achievements of the glorious Republic are the fruits of the brilliant Juche ideology. The DPRK stands as a living monument of the correctness of the Juche idea. The Korean people bound with the revolutionary comradeship among the people and by unbroken ties of the unshakable loyalty of the people towards the great leader have built a model of a society of free people, a society where its people need not envy anything in the world, a society where the people live as a large harmonious and united family singing the song of happiness and love.

The Juche-based outlook on life is not only the great source of strength of the DPRK but is also a source of inspiration encouraging the sacred revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world fighting for breaking the fetters of imperialism, colonialism and reaction and for independence, sovereignty and a worthy life.

Long live immortal Juche idea!

Long live President Kim Il Sung, the propounder of the great Juche idea!

Uiju—Model County of Education

The title of "model county of education" is given to counties (cities or districts) which conduct education well.

There are many counties (cities or districts) honoured with this title, including Pungsan County of Ryanggang Province, Manpo City of Chagang Province and Sosong District of Pyongyang, in our country.

Uiju County of North Pyongan Province is one of such counties.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Training the rising generation to be dependable successors to the revolution is a highly important question concerning the future of the revolution."

Uiju is not a large county situated on the Amnok-gang River, a long river flowing along the northern border of our country.

This county gave educational work priority over all other work, regarding it as an important work concerning the future of the revolution.

Today it boasts of 35 schools including the Uiju Higher Agricultural Specialized School. We can say this is an amazing growth for this county which had a small agricultural school and two primary schools before liberation.

All the rising generation in this county get education from six to the working age.

There are seven schools in the county seat. There are schools in every village seat and branch schools in villages distant from the seats. Such branch schools count 13.

The higher agricultural specialized school in the county plays a big role in the agricultural development of this county. This school has courses of crop farming, stockbreeding, farm machine and fruit growing and a large experimental plot and good conditions for experiment and practice. It produces scores of assistant agronomists possessing both theory and practical experience for cooperative farms in the county.

This county has another higher technical specialized school.

The senior middle schools and primary schools in the county seat and villages are training the new generation to be dependable successors to the revolution.

Chief Rim Jong Gun of the educational department of the County Administrative Committee said:

"In educational work we put stress on training the rising generation to be new-type revolutionaries equipped with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and deep knowledge and strong bodies according to the principles of socialist pedagogy laid down by the great leader.

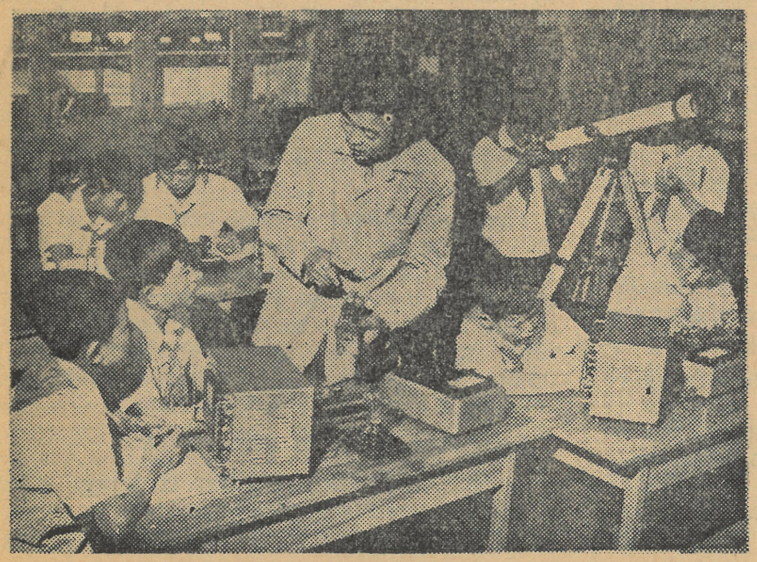
To do this our county pays attention to radically improving the qualifications of teachers and to providing all schools with good conditions for experiment and practice."

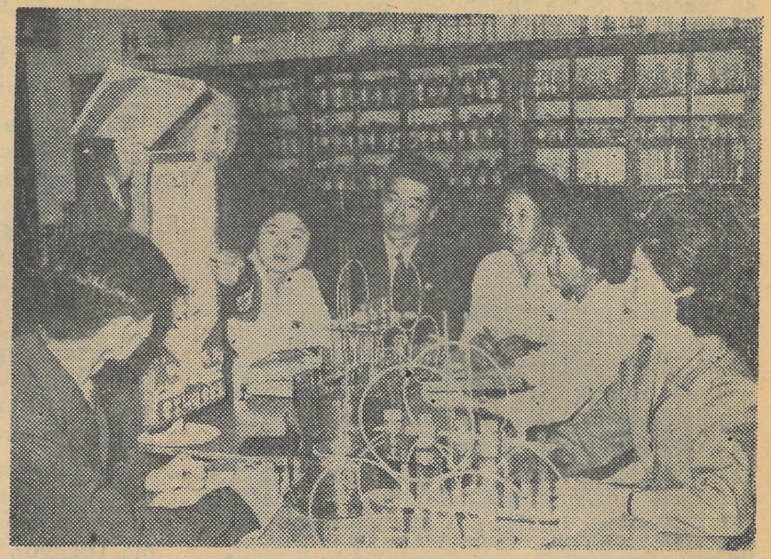
This county's teaching staff consists of old teachers of rich experiences of 30-odd years and young college graduates and their level is very high.

The majority of them graduated from colleges including the Kim Hyong Jik Normal College in Pyongyang and the First Normal College in Sinuiju.

Some of teachers are taking the correspondence course of colleges. In a few years, when they finish the course

Basic technical subjects incite the interest of pupils





Teachers are zealous to enrich their academic knowledge

The heuristic method of education is effective for pupils to digest what they learn

all teachers in the county will become qualified teachers.

In order to make them teach well seminars on teaching methods, model classwork or lectures and short courses and so on are arranged in the county or schools.

In recent years the whole county paid deep attention to furnishing schools better and further strengthened their material and technical foundations.

For example, the Nammun Girls' Senior Middle School in the county seat and the Soho Senior Middle School in a village have well-appointed labs and study rooms including physics and chemistry labs where pupils can do experiments in twos. There are various kinds of hundreds of musical instruments in their music rooms and many sports apparatuses and goods in the playgrounds and sports halls.

According to the chief of the educational department, all schools in the county are equipped as well as these schools.

Demonstration gives pupils a clear idea of things

Today all students in this county are growing up to be dependable revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to respected and beloved fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Through lesson on the subject "Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and other opportunities they deeply study the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and his immortal Juche idea to arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of our Party.

They also take an active part in life in the Juvenile Corps or the League of Socialist Working Youth and energetically conduct various afterschool activities to become able public and political figures.

All of them are energetically carrying on the movement of doing good things for the country and people, including the pupils of the Tokhyon Senior Middle School who grow flowers for travellers along the railway 32 km long.

The students of this county study well.

The average number of marks of the students in this county is 9.6. This figure shows clearly that they do quite well at school.

In the last terminal examinations all children of Uiju, Somun, Wonhwa and Tokhyon Primary Schools got 10 marks.

Students of this county get good results at national intellectual contests held every year.

Through brisk art group activities they are developing their artistic talents. Every student can play more than one musical instrument and dance and recite poem well.

The string ensemble, dance and song tale performed by art group members of the Sujin and Nammun Girls' Senior Middle Schools were selected many times at national art festivals of students and children and staged in the capital.

The students carry on sports activities after school. Playgrounds are always alive with them after school. Many of them are in various sports groups—football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and athletic sports groups organized at their schools.

The county organizes inter-school games. Schools that win these games take part in provincial or national games.

In recent years pupils of the Uiju Boys' Senior Middle School won three gold medals, two silver medals, 12 bronze medals and four trophy flags at national sports meets of senior middle school pupils. The boys' basketball team of the Soho Senior Middle School comes first or second at the national game of senior middle school pupils.

We see in the students of Uiju County the real features of the students and children of our country trained to be new-type revolutionaries equipped with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and with usable knowledge and practical ability.

These are some of the successes gained by this county in its educational work.

Under the brilliant ray of the Theses on Socialist Education authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung all counties and schools of our country are recording such good results.

Thus educational work is steadily developing in our country.

Li Gang Su

Afterschool sports activities are brisk

They can play more than one musical instrument each

Kindly Helpers Come First

On October 14, 1945, there was a mass meeting at the municipal stadium at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang to welcome the triumphal return of General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation. Lookng up to him, the people wept and shouted hurrah until you would think their throats would burst.

The General's aunt was there amidst the excited crowd. Since he had not yet been back to his home though it was not far away, none of his relations, not even his grandparents had seen him. His aunt had only heard about the meeting to welcome the General that day, so she had come in a great hurry—she had to walk more than 30 *ri*. At the packed stadium, she pushed her way through the surging crowd to the foot of the platform, saying: "I'm the General's little mother!"

The General who had finished historic speech embraced his aunt warmly.

"Little mother!"

"General!"

Meeting again after 20 years—it was indeed a meeting no one could witness without emotion.

Afterwards, the General took her to his lodgings, where, unconscious of the passage of time, they unfolded their inmost thoughts.

Beginning with his grandparents' health and then the rest of the family, they talked endlessly about how things had been at his grandparents' home which had always been enveloped in a cold wind during the intolerable years of Japanese colonial tyranny, and about his parents, and the uncle and younger brother who had given their lives to the sacred anti-Japanese war to liberate the country.

His aunt asked him if he knew what had happened to his youngest brother, but he did not know if he was safe or not.

In the autumn of 1931 when the General had been to Tuchitienku Valley, Xiaoshahe, Antu County in east Manchuria, and had visited his mother's new grave, he left his two brothers in the care of a member of the underground movement. Much later he learned that the elder of his two brothers had fallen while fighting Japs, but even now he had no news of the youngest.

The General was sad and worried about his brother's fate.

Studying his face, the General's aunt suggested that he must try to find his brother quickly.

The General sat looking out of the window, then he said:

"Before anything else, I should also like to find some people who helped us. One is Mr. Hwang who helped my father to escape on the way to Huchang Police Station when he was arrested at Popyong; then there is an old man called Mr. Kim who hid my father in a mountain hut and helped him get across the Amnok-gang River; and there is another old man who worked at a lumber station also called Mr. Kim, who saved me when I went down with flu on my way from north Manchuria and we were surrounded by Japs, and old Cho Taek Ju and his daughter-in-law, mother Choe Il Hwa, at the foot of the Laoyeling Range, who kindly nursed me at that time. And there are many friends like that."

The General's words went home to aunt's heart.

"Indeed, our General is distinguished! He has devoted himself to liberating our country, and now that it is achieved he wants to find the people who helped him even before his own brother," she said to herself.

Serial

Modern History of Korea (2)

2. DECLINE OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT AND THE RISE OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. HARMFUL ACTS OF SECTS

Decline of the Nationalist Movement

Prior to the rise of the communist movement the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea was waged mainly under the influence of nationalism.

Anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle and patriotic enlightenment movement took place before and after the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea. They assumed a nationalist character in spite of their specific features.

Nationalism which carried anti-imperialist and anti-feudal tinges exerted no small influence upon the Korean people groaning under the yoke of Japanese imperialism. But nationalism which, in essence, represented a bourgeois ideological trend could not properly reflect their interests, was unable to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm into full play and, consequently, failed to lead their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to decisive victory. This was clearly revealed by their anti-Japanese uprising on March 1, 1919.

The uprising lasted for ten months. Even according to rough statistical data, over two million people in all walks of life took part in the uprising from March to May and more than 3,200 demonstrations and revolts took place throughout the country by December.

The all-people March First Uprising widely demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the Korean people and clearly showed that they would never submit to Japanese imperialism. At the same time, it fully laid bare the vulnerability of bourgeois nationalism.

The nationalist leaders sought to attain "independence" by petitioning the Japanese imperialists or in reliance on some big powers. To this end, they drew up a "Declaration of independence" and proclaimed it in Seoul on March 1, 1919. But, to their surprise, the masses of the patriotic people rose in a large-scale uprising to achieve national independence. Scared by this, the nationalist leaders surrendered themselves to the Japanese police and preached non-resistance to the masses.

Thus the mass uprising broke out without any unified leadership. Accordingly, it could not but be desultory and spontaneous. The result was that in all parts of the country the insurgents were ruthlessly suppressed piecemeal by the violent force of the Japanese imperialists.

The whole process of the March First Uprising clearly showed that nationalism could not become the Korean people's true banner of national liberation and that the nationalists could not possibly lead the anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses.

After the uprising the nationalist move-

ment showed a rapid decline and the period in which nationalism prevailed in the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle came to a close.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the March First Uprising as a turning point, the epoch of bourgeois nationalist movement came to a close and the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people led by the working class under the banner of Marxism-Leninism entered a new stage." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Writings,* Korean ed., 1960, Vol. V, p. 206.)

After the March First Uprising the nationalist forces went through the process of gradual disintegration.

Most of the leading bourgeois nationalists turned to national reformists to become active collaborators of the Japanese imperialists.

Some of the nationalists met in Shanghai, China, where they rigged up the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea," which was no more than a body of exiles alienated from the masses of the people and consequently, failed to exert any influence on the actual process of their anti-Japanese struggle. This body was unequivocally opposed to the Communists and other nationalists and failed to get over the discord within itself. It became nominal with the lapse of time. *1

Other nationalists raised an "Independence Army" and fought the anti-Japanese struggle to some extent. Some of them went the way to destruction shortly and some others joined hands with the Communists to continue the national-liberation struggle. *2

Most of the nationalists who had been scattered in different parts gave up the independence movement, turned their coat or became philistines.

The declining nationalist movement ceased to exert its predominant influence on the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and receded. On the contrary, the communist movement made rapid strides and came to the fore in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

*1 Twenty-nine nationalists who lived in Shanghai, China, after the March First Uprising in 1919 confabbed over the establishment of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea" and proclaimed it in April 1919. Li Dong Nyong was made "Chairman" of the "Provisional National Assembly," Syngman Rhee "Prime Minister," An Chang Ho "Minister of Home Affairs," Kim Gyu Sik "Minister of Foreign Affairs," Li Si Yong "Minister of Judicial Affairs," Choe Jae Hyong "Minister of Financial Affairs," Li Dong Hwi "Minister of Military Affairs," and Mun Chang Bom "Minister of Communication." There was a reshuffle in September the same year, whereby Syngman Rhee was made "President," Li Dong Hwi "Prime Minister" and other ministerial changes were effected.

No peace was ever present within the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea" because of sectarian strife, scramble for power and dissension over financial affairs. Sectarian strife and scramble for power caused frequent "Cabinet" reshuffles and there was no end of detestable wrangle over embezzlement and squander of the "independence funds" raised in different ways.

Syngman Rhee was made the butt of public hatred and denunciation because he petitioned the then US President Wilson for placing Korea under the League of Nations' mandate, and his embezzlement of the "independence contributions" made by Koreans in Hawaii gave rise to a hot discussion. And he was removed from "Presidency" in March 1925.

In 1926 the "presidential system" was replaced with the "prime-ministerial system" which was later replaced by the "cabinet committee system." Kim Gu was appointed "President" and Kim Gyu Sik "Vice-President."

The "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea" was aloof from the mass struggle of the people.

This body sought to attain Korea's "independence" on the "strength" of the Kuomintang Government of China and imperialist countries but in vain.

Kim Gu and other members of the "Provisional Government" resorted mainly to individual terrorism. Typical examples of this tactic were the case of Li Bong Chang's attempted shooting at the Japanese Emperor in January 1932, and the case of Yun Bong Gil's assassination of Japanese General Shirakawa with an explosive in April. But their individual terrorist reprisals had nothing to do with the mass struggle. They recklessly applied the same tactic even to Communists to produce a great deal of harmful effect.

The "Army for Restoration of Independence" organized by the "Provisional Government" failed to grow in strength and gain any results to speak of.

When the Sino-Japanese War broke out, the "Provisional Government," instead of fighting Japanese imperialists, only sought safety in following the steps of Chiang Kai-shek and fled to Chungking in November 1937.

Upon returning to south Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, members of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea" tried to keep up its signboard but failed to win recognition. (Pak Un Sik, *Bloody History of Korean Independence Movement;* Kim Jong Myong, *Korean Independence Movement,* Vol. 1, Tokyo, 1969; Tsuboe Senji, *Undisclosed History of Korean National Independence Movement,* Tokyo, 1959; *National Political Dictionary,* Vol. 1, Seoul, 1963, and other historical materials.)

*2 Armed groups which were organized with some nationalists and patriotic youth, and participants in the volunteers' struggle in particular, and active in the south, east and north Manchuria after the March First Uprising in 1919 were generally called "Independence Army." This army was the most active force among the nationalist forces.

The unit of the "Independence Army" led by Hong Bom Do who became renowned for his volunteers' struggle had several engagements with Japanese imperialist troops and police between 1919 and 1920, causing heavy casualties to the enemy.

The units of the "Independence Army" lacked unity and were seriously pitted against and discordant with each other. After repeated amalgamation and dissolution the units of the "Independence Army" and "independence organizations" were divided into three groups—Chongui-bu, Chamui-bu and Sinmin-bu—around 1924 and 1925. After a prolonged "conference for the merger of the three groups" they were merged into the Kukmin-bu.

Most of the units of the "Independence Army" were gradually broken up due to the persistent attacks of the enemy and the internal discord. The units under the command of Ryang Se Bong alone kept up their activity for some time until they were admitted into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. *(Reference Materials for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea,* Vols. I and II, Pyongyang, 1965; Pak Un Sik, *Bloody History of Korean Independence Movement;* Police Affairs Department of the Government-General of Korea, the annual issue of *State of Public Peace in Recent Years; History of Korean Independence Movement,* Vols. IV and V, Seoul; and other historical materials.)

Start of the Communist Movement

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In Korea the communist movement started in the early 1920's under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 200.)

The Korean people who had earnestly groped for the way to liberation under the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists, received great impact and encouragement from the October Socialist Revolution and turned their attention to the Marxist-Leninist thought, the communist thought. This gave beginning to the spread of Marxism-Leninism and the communist movement in Korea.

In 1918 the "Korean Socialist Party," the first socialist organization of the Koreans, was organized in the Far Eastern Region of the Soviet Union, *1 and in the 1920's the "Society for the Study of New Ideas" (later called the "Tuesday Society"),*2 the "Seoul Youth Society,"*3 the "North Wind Association"*4 and other radical associations and reading circles were organized at home to study and disseminate the Marxist-Leninist thought.

Marxist-Leninist literature and reference books attained a wide circulation and even legal publications gave space, though extremely limited, to the Marxist-Leninist thought.*5

*1 Those Koreans, who had been engaged in the independence movement in Korea and then exiled to the Far Eastern Region of the Soviet Union, organized the "Korean Socialist Party" at Khabarovsk in November 1918. It was the first socialist organization of the Koreans and its central figures were Li Dong Hwi, Kim Rip, Han Myong Se and others.

The "Korean Socialist Party" was split into two groups some time later. In April and May 1921, one of them founded the "Communist Party of Koryo" in Irkutsk and the other "Communist Party of Koryo" in Shanghai. Hence the former was called the "Irkutsk group" and the latter the "Shanghai group." Both the "Communist Parties of Koryo" founded in Irkutsk and Shanghai, like the "Korean Socialist Party," were named a party, but, in effect, they were mere socialist organizations. *(Reference Materials for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea,* Vol. 1, Pyongyang, 1965; *Glossary to the Secret Police Service,* Police Affairs Department of the Government-General of Korea, 1933; Kim Jong Myong, *Korean Independence Movement,* Vol. V, 1969; and others.)

*2 In early 1921 the "Proletarian Fellowship Society" and the "League of Men of Advanced Ideas" were organized in Seoul, which were merged later to form the "Proletarian Union." It joined hands with the Irkutsk group in Korea to form the "Society for the Study of New Ideas" in May 1923. It was renamed the "Tuesday Society" in November 1924. The central figures of this society were Kim Jae Bong, Sin Baek U, Kim Hwan, Kim Chan and others. *(Ibid.)*

*3 The "Seoul Youth Society" was formed in January 1921. Its focal figures were Kim Sa Guk, Li Yong and others. *(Ibid.)*

*4 The "North Star Society" was organized with Koreans studying in Tokyo, Japan, in January 1923, which was later renamed the "North Wind Association" at home. Its key men were Kim Yak Su, Kim Jong Bom and others. *(Ibid.)*

*5 Magazines *New Life* and *Light of Korea* are typical of them.

Diffusion and influence of Marxism-Leninism led to the formation of many organizations of workers, peasants and youth.

In April 1920 the "Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Korea," the first mass labour organization in Korea, was founded in Seoul. Afterwards, mass organizations of workers, peasants and youth were formed successively in all parts of the country. In 1924 the Korean Federation of Workers and Peasants was formed, which was later split into the Korean Federation of Workers and the Korean Federation of Peasants. Then followed the formation of the Korean Federation of Youth.

Mass struggle of workers, peasants and student youth, too, rapidly gained momentum.

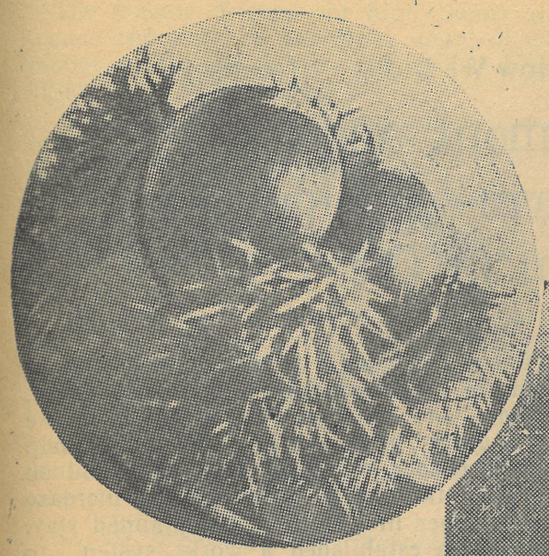
Between 1920 and 1925 there were over 330 workers' strikes, counting only comparatively big ones, with the participation of about 27,000. Among them were the general strike of workers in Pusan in September 1921 and the strike of the workers employed in the hosieries in Pyongyang in August 1923.

The mass tenancy disputes of the peasants which took place in the same period numbered about 570 cases involving nearly 30,000 peasants.

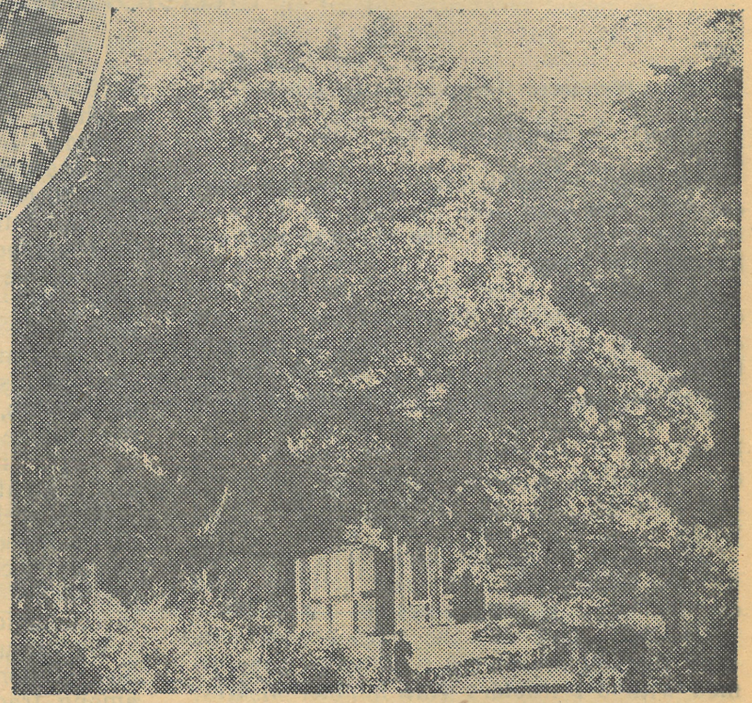
Students' strikes and the cases of their reading circles took place in succession.

In the course of the propagation of Marxism-Leninism and growth of the labour movement the Communist Party of Korea was founded in April 1925. Foundation of the Communist Party accelerated the progress of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. But it was dissolved three years later.

(To be Continued)



Medicinal Chestnut Tree at Kaesim Temple, a Natural Monument



Mt. Chilbo, a celebrated mountain in North Hamgyong Province, is rich in faunal and floral resources.

It is one of our major nature reserves. It has many kinds of rare plants such as medicinal chestnut tree and Sasa coreana, our endemic plant.

The medicinal chestnut tree protected as a natural monument stands near the Taeungjon Hall of the Kaesim Temple, an old building, in the mountain, hence the name "Medicinal Chestnut Tree at Kaesim Temple."

The tree is more than 200 years old now. But it is still verdant, adding to the beauty of the old temple.

The nut of the tree is rather small, but very hard. The nutshell is shiny reddish brown in colour. The inner skin easily comes off.

The nut contains 51.8 per cent of starch, 6-12 per cent of protein, some oil and mineral substances, vitamin B_1, and 16.2 per cent of sugar which makes it sweet.

The nut ripens from late September to early October, 85-95 days after flowering. A bur contains three nuts.

As its name shows, this chestnut is used for tonic. It is also used as a nutritive after being powdered, jammed, canned or confectioned.

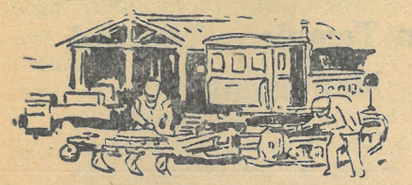
The wood is hard and fine-grained, so it is good for making furniture. This tree is insect-proof and hardly suffers from diseases, but not so much hardy. That was why the tree once ranged only in the hills in the western section of our country on the 39th parallel. So it is rare that the tree grows in Mt. Chilbo in the northern east coastal area.

The tree of the temple shows that our ancestors grew it at that place hundreds of years ago and is valuable for botanical study.

It is the only tree of that kind existing in the region north of the 41st parallel.

Today we protect the tree well and are proliferating this useful wild fruit tree not only in the western littoral areas but in some areas on the east coast. As a result, its range is expanding and its yield increasing.

This Is How We Did



Establishment and Operation of Farm-machine Hire Station in Our Country

(Continued from previous issue)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to mechanize agriculture successfully, we paid deep attention to increasing the farm machine hire stations and enhancing their role."

An important experience in the operation of the farm-machine hire stations in our country is that we guided them to perform their function properly as a service agency protecting the interests of the peasants.

The state paid deep attention to the establishment of a system of their management and operation in accord with their character and mission and the features of their activities.

What was important here was that we formed basic units of their activity and established a guidance system for them.

The basic unit was the tractor workteam.

At the beginning the workteam was formed with 3-4 tractors (the number of tractors of the workteam increased as the hire station enlarged) and tractor-drawn farm machines.

Tractor workteams permanently undertook paddy and non-paddy ploughing in definite areas. This was very effective for making tractor drivers keep close contact with peasants and enhance their responsibility.

Manager and chief engineer of the hire station directed the whole work of the tractor workteams and a few agro-technicians and mechanics gave them technical guidance.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (the Farm-machine Administration Department) directly undertook the guidance and management of the hire stations. The direct guidance and control of the hire stations by the central authorities enabled us to spread advanced mechanical technology and supply machines and materials promptly enough, to grasp and command the services of the hire stations in a unified way and help them to render better services, and build up the foundations of hire stations and increase their number in a unified and planned way.

Next, we established a work system to strengthen political work among the employees of the hire stations.

It was most important in letting the hire stations discharge their mission to get tractor drivers, the first workers sent to the countryside and pioneers in mechanization, to work with a high sense of responsibility and a great zeal for production.

We therefore paid primary attention to the politico-ideological education of tractor drivers according to the policy of giving precedence to political work, work with men, in economic management.

We set up the political department at the hire stations and intensified political work among tractor drivers so that they worked with a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activeness.

Before the spring and autumn ploughing the political department organized a short training course to conduct politico-ideological education including education in the Party policies and class education and spread knowledge of tractors and farming and teach advanced work methods.

The workers of political department went into among tractor drivers in the ploughing season and guided them to take an active part in their organizational life and explained the Party policy of agriculture to them so that they carried out ploughing better.

The state and public treated tractor drivers well and provided them with good living conditions.

The tractor drivers got high living allowance and were preferentially supplied with labour protection goods and daily necessities.

This enhanced the political enthusiasm of tractor drivers and brought about innovation after innovation in their work.

We also established a work system for intensifying collective consultation in the management and operation of the hire stations.

The farm-machine hire station was an enterprise ploughing fields of private peasants with state-owned tractors.

In order to fulfil their mission and role properly, the hire stations had to ask the opinions of many agricultural officials and peasants about all operations beginning with the working out of plans.

So we organized the consultative committee of the hire station to intensify collective consultation in its management and operation.

The committee collectively discussed and settled important problems arising from strengthening the connection between the hire station and peasants.

It comprised station officials, representatives of government organ, political party and public organizations in the service area and model workteam leader, tractor driver and peasant.

It met regularly before the spring and autumn ploughing. This helped to ensure collective leadership in the management of the hire station to suit the conditions of the time when the station did ploughing for private farmers.

The contract system was of great importance in planning the work of the hire station and enhancing its responsibility.

The hire station signed a contract with peasants for the content and date of work and the obligations of both parties every year before the spring and autumn ploughing.

The chief contractor of the hire station went to farm villages and confirmed the fields to be ploughed and their size with peasants and signed a contract with the village representative of farmers.

According to the contract the hire station made a plan for seasonal tractor service and gave the ploughing assignments to each tractor workteam and each tractor.

Under the direction of the *ri* people's committee the peasants made roads, destroyed paddy ridges and carried in harvests quickly enough according to the contract so that tractors could work smoothly.

For the thorough execution of the contract, the tractor workteam leader and tractor driver made sure of the amount and quality of work done by tractors with the representative of peasants and the peasants who had their fields ploughed. This was effective in enhancing the responsibility of tractor drivers for their work and ensuring the quality of their work.

In order to help the hire station to perform its mission properly as a service agency the state had the station get a cheap hire for tractor service, even suffering loss.

Fixing a right hire for tractor service was important in the operation of the hire station. When the hire was excessively high the peasants would not like to have their fields ploughed by tractors and the hire station could not discharge its mission. On the contrary, when the hire was too low, the hire station could not make both ends meet and its management would become difficult.

The state therefore fixed the hire for tractor service lower than payment for use of draught cattle of rich or well-to-do middle farmers, even suffering loss, had the station get it after autumn harvest and exempted peasants from payment of hire for tractor service to the fields which yielded a poor crop.

The hire for tractor service in many places of our country was lower than the tractor service cost. So the hire station could not meet its outlay with its income and suffered loss. The state covered the loss with its budgetary expenditure so that the hire station could work according to its plan.

This was a revolutionary and effective measure to restrict the exploitation of the rich farmers and promote farm mechanization.

An important experience in the operation of the farm-machine hire station is that the hire station played the role of a base for

transforming the countryside along socialist lines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We made the farm machine hire stations play their role not simply as enterprises doing farm work for the cooperatives for money, but as bases for disseminating machine techniques of industry, advanced methods of enterprise management and cultured ways of production in the countryside."

In the postwar period agricultural cooperative movement went on on a full scale in our country. This movement required various forms of state assistance for its dynamic promotion. We attached great importance to increasing the hire stations and raising their role and made them play their role as bases for the socialist reorganization of agriculture.

We did not carry out the mechanization of agriculture by the method of selling tractors and other farm machines to the cooperatives, In the light of the economic foundation of the cooperatives, the prospects of the cooperative economy and the technical aspect of the use of farm machines, this method was unfit for the realities of our country. So we saw that the state farm-machine hire stations had tractors and other modern farm machines in a unified way to ensure the farm work of the cooperatives.

The hire stations assisted the cooperatives in their farm work and helped them to fully display the superiority of their economy. The economic foundations of first agricultural cooperatives in our country were very weak as they were organized with such nuclei of the countryside as poor peasants and hired hands. The hire stations therefore rendered their service preferentially to the cooperatives and the latter could do farming in good time and display the superiority of their economy. In 1954 when agricultural cooperatives began to appear their per-unit area grain harvest was 10-15 per cent greater than that of private farmers.

In the postwar period we steadily increased hire stations and had them plough the fields of peasants and cooperatives for low hire.

We increased tractor drivers' politico-ideological influence upon the peasants and brought about a change in the latter's thinking. At the same time, we, through farm mechanization, widely spread machine techniques of industry, advanced methods of enterprise management and cultured ways of production in the countryside and showed the superiority of the large-scale economy, thus mightily promoting agricultural cooperation.

In this way the hire stations greatly contributed to drawing peasants into cooperatives and strengthening the cooperative economy politically and economic-technically and played a big role in enhancing the leading role of the working class and making the worker-peasant alliance closer.

After the completion of agricultural cooperation the farm-machine hire stations were reorganized into farm-machine stations which serve the production of the cooperative farms.

The state granted cooperative farms the right to use tractors under its ownership and set up a mechanization workteam at every cooperative farm and organized tractor sub-workteams and made them work permanently at workteams of the farm.

We placed the farm-machine station under the control of the county cooperative farm management committee, a special state institution of agricultural guidance, and made it serve effectively cooperative farms under its unified direction.

Today the farm-machine station, as a state agricultural enterprise, plays an important role in comprehensive farm mechanization, taking technical care of tractors at cooperative farms, supplying oil and accessories to them. (The End)

Kang Hyon Su

CHANGING WEST COAST OF KOREA

There are vast tidelands at different places of the west coast in the northern half of the Republic. They cover more than 300,000 hectares.

They are results of the upward and downward movements of land in the geological age. Originally the West Sea of Korea was land. It became a shallow sea as a result of land fall from the late Tertiary to the early Quaternary. After that the upward and downward movements of land repeated in almost the same manner and the very weak upward movement is going on in modern ages. This made the difference of ebb and flow great and developed tidelands at different places.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

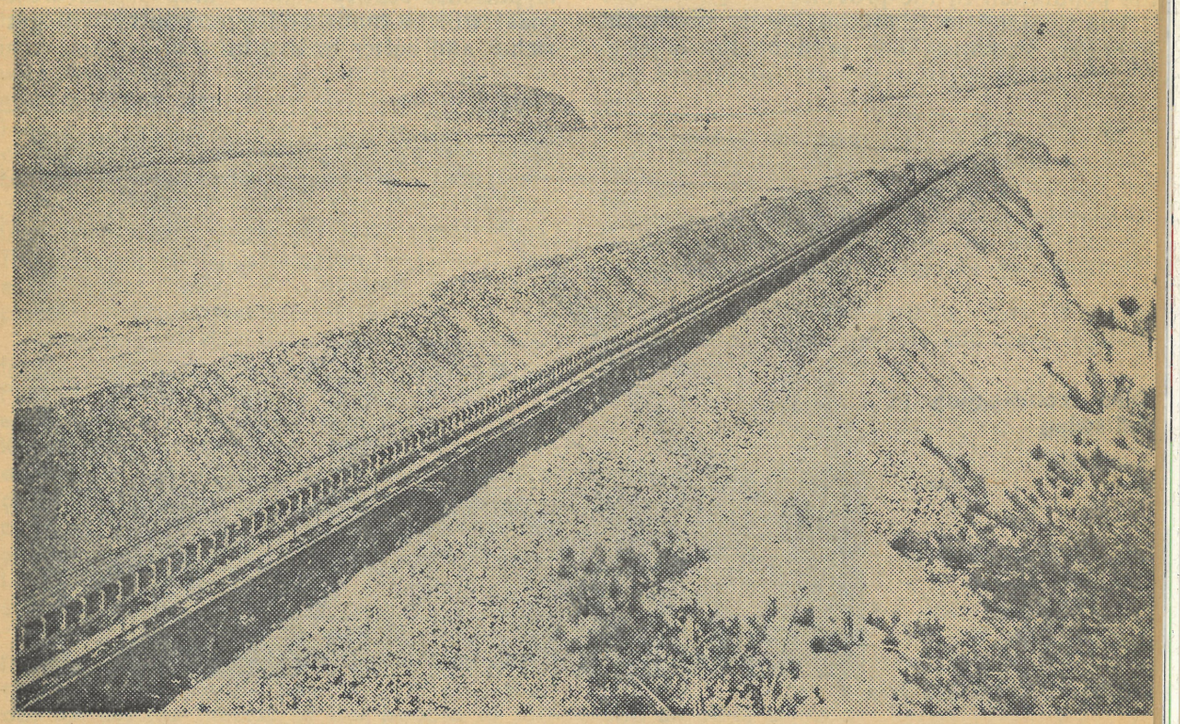
"...the reclamation of tideland is the best way to obtain a mass of new land...."

Mountains cover nearly 80 per cent of the territory and the cultivated land is limited in our country. It is therefore very important to reclaim and use tidelands.

The great leader set out the task of reclaiming 100,000 hectares of tidelands in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

According to his grand nature-remaking plan tidelands on the west coast which remained useless for ages are turning into fertile crop fields and salt and reed fields or fish farms. The coastline was indented.

Another vast tract of tideland is reclaimed



But now it was straightened by strong tidewater control dikes running between islands and between islands and the mainland and there appeared fertile fields, "silk islands," salt fields and freshwater fish farms at different places. Such a change has taken place all along the coastline from the mouth of the Amnok-gang River flowing along the northern border to that of the Ryesong River near the Military Demarcation Line.

In the past the tideland at the mouth of the Amnok-gang River came completely under water when the tide was at its flow. But now it has turned into a big island, which seems to have arisen from the sea.

This island called "silk island," surrounded by tidewater control dikes more than 40 kilometres long and 6-8 metres high, has over 6,200 hectares of reed fields.

There are upwards of 5,000 hectares of reed fields east of the island and the largest brackish water fishpond in our country lies near the fields.

Reed produced in the island is supplied to factories in North Pyongan Province for raw material of fabric and paper and the fishpond raises mullet, eel and lobster for the population in the province.

The tideland in Chongju County of North Pyongan Province, one of our famous rice producers, was converted into fertile paddy fields in the 1950s after the war, which yield a rich crop every year.

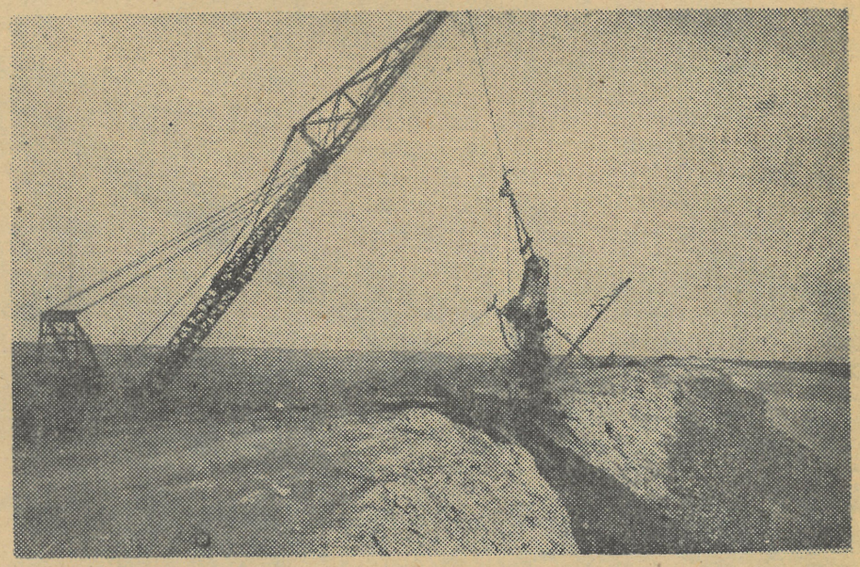
In this province now big projects are progressing smoothly to bring several ten thousand hectares of tideland under cultivation during the Second Seven-Year Plan. They are now building tidewater control dikes linking islets scattered in the vast sea from Cholsan Peninsula to Tasa Island in the north and the dikes stretching from the said peninsula to Sinmi Island. When these dikes are completed, this province will obtain several ten thousand hectares of new lands.

Such large-scale tideland reclamation projects are going on also in South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces.

These provinces have already turned thousands of hectares of tideland at many places into grain, salt and reed fields and fishponds and they are now reclaiming tens of thousands of hectares of tideland.

As seen above, the tideland reclamation is progressing successfully on the west coast of Korea.

When the plan for grand nature-remaking is put into reality a new map of our west coast will be made and our country will get richer and better to live in.



Dike construction in full swing

"I Support Only General KIM IL SUNG's Government"

According to the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," the south Korean people boundlessly respect the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and support only his government.

A certain Li keeping a briquette shop in Kumsan County, South Chungchong Province, expressed his earnest desire to live happily under the care of the great leader, saying, "General Kim Il Sung's government is the best."

He bitterly denounced the tax collectors of the county office acting rudely urging him to pay oppressive taxes and said to people in a low yet emphatic tone: "In the north wise General Kim Il Sung carries on government well and taxes were abolished long ago, I hear. Prices never rise but only fall. All his policies are for the people. The country must be reunified as early as possible. Only then petty merchants like me can live well free from all worries under his wise guidance." Then he said that in the south they could not even trade freely, condemning the anti-popular policy of the puppets.

According to the lower organization "National Liberation Front" of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a certain Kang, an employee of a bookshop in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, said to his friends, expressing his unbounded respect for the great leader: "General Kim Il Sung is a great politician who consults the will of the people and shapes and follows policies reflecting it. I believe in and follow only him and support only his government."

After exposing the outrageous fascist repression of the puppet clique, he continued, expressing his earnest desire: "The only way out for us, the masses of the people in the south, is to receive great General Kim Il Sung's government. To this end I will fight at the risk of life."

According to the information of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification an old man surnamed Choe and his family in Mapo Ward, Seoul, expressed their boundless respect for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

On his 60th birthday he told his family the legendary stories of the great leader who had wiped out Japs by superb and protean tactics during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and liberated the country and said:

"We people have looked up to General Kim Il Sung as the sun and believed only in him.

Only when the poor people like us believe only in him and receive his government they can live well. My heart's desire is to get his government in my life. I will have nothing to regret if I die after seeing you live happily in the reunified land under his government."

The elder son emphasized that the day would soon come as all people were fighting for reunification.

At their "reading evening" young men of a village in North Kyongsang Province renewed their resolve to be faithful to the great leader, looking in the direction of Pyongyang:

"Our hearts are burning with a firm determination to follow only General Kim Il Sung, the supreme brain of the nation. Let us all follow only him and march along the path indicated by him. This is the only path to bright future and glory for us young and all other people."

Korean Reunification Question

Absolutely Right Programme for Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The three principles of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement clarified by the great leader and agreed upon by the south Korean authorities show the absolutely right way to solve the problem of Korean reunification in accord with the will and interests of the Korean people and the desire of the world people.

The principle of independence is to settle the problem of national reunification by the Korean people themselves without dependence on foreign forces or without outside interference.

It is due to foreign imperialist interference and aggression that Korea which had been one for thousands of years has been divided into north and south for over one-third of a century now.

The US imperialists occupied south Korea by force and have enforced the most barbarous colonial fascist rule there. They are now working to hinder Korean reunification and perpetuate their rule over south Korea. The Japanese militarists are also obstructing our national reunification.

Foreign interference and aggression make it impossible to realize national self-determination. The problem of Korean reunification is that of establishing national sovereignty throughout the country and an internal affair of our people. The reunification question therefore must be settled by the Korean people, the master, and no outside forces have the right to meddle in it.

This accords with the trend of our independent era.

The north and south must reunify the country peacefully through dialogue and negotiation without using force against the other side. This is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people.

There is no reason whatsoever for the Korean people, who had lived harmoniously on one and the same territory through a long history, to resort to arms in ending the temporary artificial division imposed by the outside force and reunifying their country.

Use of force will bring immeasurable calamities upon our people and only profit greatly the foreign forces of aggression.

To attain their aggressive end in Korea the US and Japanese reactionaries are trying to let Koreans fight each other, increasing their military support to the south Korean puppets.

When the Korean people freely express their will and fully display their national consciousness and creative initiative, the country will be reunified peacefully.

This will be a great contribution to removing the source of war from Korea where the strain is permanently present on account of the aggressive moves of the US imperialists and to maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully the north and south must attain great national unity transcending the difference in ideologies and social systems. Since there exist the different ideologies and social systems, if the north and south advance their ideologies and social systems respectively or try to impose them upon the other side, the reunification problem cannot be solved and confrontation and division will be deepened.

Great national unity makes it possible to frustrate the divisive and aggressive moves of the brutal imperialist invaders and attain national reunification.

The achievement of the great unity of the whole nation on the basis of the national idea—this comes first and the problem of ideology and social system comes next.

There can be different ideologies within one country and the problem of social system after reunification should be decided by the free will of the entire people.

As seen above, the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the absolutely right programme for Korean reunification.

It is well known to the world that the Government of our Republic has made and is making every sincere effort to implement the three principles.

Only those seeking to perpetuate Korean division are hindering the realization of the three principles in every way.

The south Korean puppet clique began to violate the principles and agreements of the North-South Joint Statement as soon as they signed it and completely abrogated it now.

They are now frantically stepping up war preparations instead of peaceful reunification, begging for the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops instead of independence and ushering the Japanese militarists into south Korea. They are crying for "prevailing over communism" and "wiping out communism" against us instead of great national unity and cruelly repressing south Korean people and opposition party leaders demanding social democracy and national reunification.

Today the world people are more and more strongly demanding the realization of Korean reunification according to the great leader's three principles and five-point policy of national reunification. This proves a heavy blow to the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique.

The Korean people will certainly foil the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists at home and abroad and reunify their country by more energetically struggling to implement the three principles of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

Li Jip

Note

Thinking of the Day of Reunification

I saw the old year out and the new year in. It is nearly 30 years since my separation from my father.

As years go by I feel a stronger desire to see my father and relations in the south.

This morning, when all my family were at table, my second son Song Il, a kindergartener, abruptly asked me: "Daddy! Why we have no grandpa?"

"Grandpa?..." I retorted but could not go on any more. He said that his teacher had invited grandparents and parents to their new year performance.

A family has grandpa and on the new year's day children would like to wear colourful dress and be led by their grandpas by the hand. So I thought it quite natural that he should ask such a question. As I could not meet his desire my heart ached.

One day last spring, all my family were too moved and overjoyed to sleep. My four sons and daughters attending school, kindergarten and nursery came home with presents sent by the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung—uniforms, shoes, bags, school things, etc.

We were all moved to tears by his love warmer than that of the real parents. My father would be very glad to see them!

My father led me in rags by the hand from door to door in the south. But now I am a father of four children and live happily, free from all worries, in the north. At the thought of my father in distress in the ruthless world my heart bleeds.

The happier I am, the stronger my desire to share my happiness with my father grows. I can never forget the day when I parted with my father during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

One evening in 1950, my father who was making uniforms for the People's Armymen day and night at a clothing factory in Seoul came home, told us to go to Kaesong, my mother's native place, which he had frequented, as the Yankees were coming again to Seoul, and said that he would join us after taking after-measures and that we would be able to live together happily after reunification.

But, the US imperialists kept me from my father and he could not come to us.

I have grown up, impatiently looking at the road by which my father would have come, to be a father of four children.

But my father cannot see his son and grandchildren. The barrier is not mountains or rivers.

Our village is not far from Seoul.

It is the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets that prevent me from reuniting with my father by bisecting our country.

The US imperialists are hindering in every way the reunification of our country to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea. So many families, torn apart in the north and south, hear nothing of their dear ones. I cannot repress the burning hatred for the enemy obstructing the reunification of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made untiring efforts to satisfy the earnest desire of our people for reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the reunification of the divided homeland is our supreme national task and, at present, it is the highest goal facing our people."

He set the reunification of the country as the supreme national task and has presented many reasonable proposals for it since the first day of the country's division.

The only way for the dispersed families to reunite is to reunify the country independently and peacefully according to his policy.

That is why the south Korean people fully support his policy for national reunification and are energetically fighting for its realization.

I believe that my father, though old now, is fighting vigorously together with them for reunification.

I cannot sleep this night with the thought of the day of reunification when fellow countrymen in the north and the south will hug each other for joy and the days when dispersed families and relatives will reunite and live happily with other compatriots in the north and south under the loving care of the fatherly leader.

The night was far advanced. Song Il is now asleep. Smiles play on his lips. He must be seeing in his dream his grandpa walking on the road with him on the morning of the new year's day or his grandpa coming out of the old home in the south with his arms outstretched to hold him and my wife and me.

The day will surely come when his beautiful dream, the dream of me and my father, come true.

To bring the day as soon as possible I will arm myself more firmly with the Juche idea of our Party and do my best for the socialist construction.

Li Jin Gyong

Fable

Quail and Fox

Once upon a time there lived a sly, indolent fox in a mountain. He disliked to work and took an interest in theft. He often attacked the quail's hill. The peaceful hill became disquiet now.

Autumn came and trees started to shed leaves. One day, the fox who had been napping in the sunny pine grove as usual found a quail picking something to eat. He stole up to her and bit her.

She was engrossed in getting food for winter and could not see him approach. An old saying flashed across her mind: "One can find a way out when one has spirit even in the clutch of a tiger". Rolling her black eyes, the quail said, "Oh, uncle fox! I am too small to fill your stomach, ain't I?"

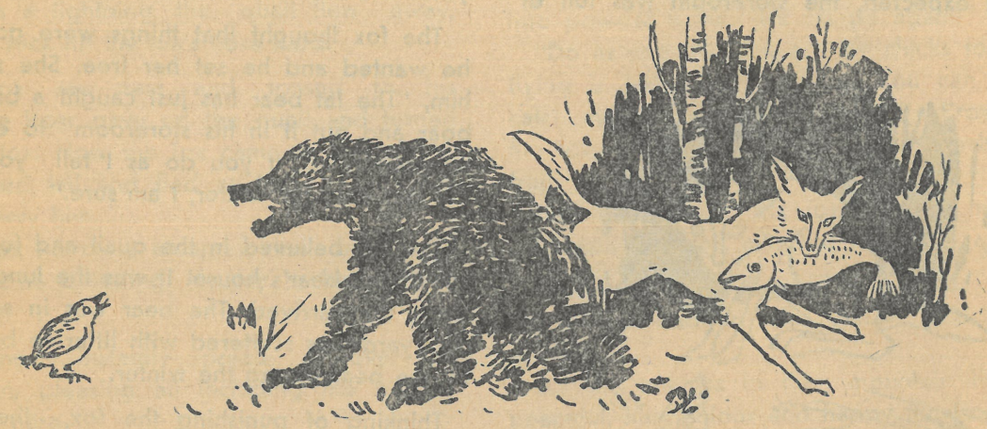
Just that moment, she saw a bear plodding along a river, with a heavy load of fish on his shoulder. An idea entered her head. She continued, "Look over there, uncle fox! Let go of me and do as I tell you. Then all his fish is yours." The fox's mouth watered. He liked fish very much. He set her free.

She told him to hide behind a big rock and flew up to the bear and flapped as if her wings were broken. The greedy bear put down his fish and came and fell on her. She flapped up and came down in front of him.

"You fool! Do you think you can fly with broken wings?" grinned the bear. He tried to catch her. She slipped away and stopped before him. She did this several times.

The fox did not lose this chance. He ran away with the fish.

"Gee! The little thing is witty enough...." the fox thought to himself. He ate his fill of the fish, lay on the grass, and tried to get a nap, humming. A sudden noise awakened him. He looked round. A badger was digging



a burrow for winter.

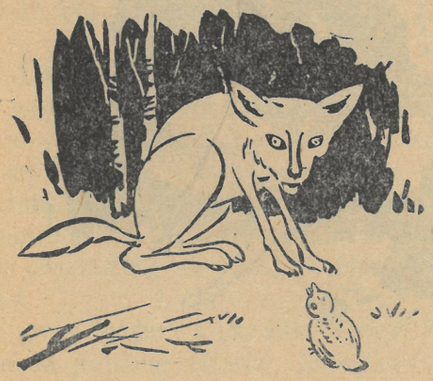
The fox was displeased with the badger's rude deed and decided to make a fool of him. He said to the badger, showing his swollen belly, "Hey! How long do you want to live, slaving like that? Your back is arched with toil and you should take good care of yourself, I must say."

The hard-working badger glared at the idler and went on, saying, "Don't mind me but care about yourself. The winter is just around the corner. No idler has ever lived long, you must remember."

The fox said, humming, "Oh, my good friend! Please don't worry. You see the mountain is full of things to eat? I ate my fill today too. I ate the tasty trout. Have you ever had it?"

The fox idled away a few days. Food ran out. But the mountain was buried deep in the snow and no animals were to be seen in the mountain.

He roamed about the mountain for food, but in vain. The thought of the badger flashed across his mind. He was sure he could get something to eat at the badger's because he had worked hard throughout the summer. He made his way to the badger's. The badger was absent from home. After looking round the fox opened the door of a storeroom. As he had expected, the storeroom was full of



food. He straightened his tail and jammed a bag with food and ran away with it.

Soon the badger came home and saw the footprints of the fox in front of the store-room. He realized what had happened in his absence.

He told the quail about this and decided to punish the fox.

A few days passed. The fox was hungry. He came out again to steal. He went to the houses of badger, quail, hare and chipmuck. But all doors were tightly locked. He had nowhere to steal.

Dog-tired, he was coming down a moun-tain slope, when he saw the quail picking something to eat in the grass. "It's that quail," the fox murmured. "She helped me eat fish last time. I must make her help me this time too."

He lay flat on the grass and stole up to the quail, and darted at her lost in picking food.

The quail was caught again. At first she showed a little surprise but soon calmed down and said to the fox, "It's you my dear uncle! Why do you surprise me like this? I was about to call on you. I have felt quite sorry for having helped you only with fish last time. Listen to me. I've something to help you better with this time."

The fox thought that things were going as he wanted and he set her free. She said to him, "The fat bear has just caught a big wild boar and put it in his storeroom to eat be-fore wintering. If you do as I tell you, you can get food for winter, I am sure."

The fox believed in the quail and followed her to the bear's house. It was the lunch time when they arrived. The bear was in and the courtyard was scattered with litter to be used by the bear during the winter.

Thinking of punishing the fox, the quail whispered in his ear, "You'd better hide here

in the litter for a while, exposing only your snout. Be quick, please...." "I see," the fox replied, "but why should I keep my snout out?"

The quail answered, "Your snout smells well. Only when you keep your snout out you can find where the wild boar is. On your snout I'll watch the bear for you. If he comes out, I will decoy him away, feigning that my wings were broken, so that you may have a chance to steal."

"Oh, a good idea!" The fox dived into the litter, exposing only his nose. The quail got on his nose and pretended to nod.

Presently the bear came out. Seeing the quail nodding on the litter, he picked up a stick and stalked to her. He lifted the stick and brought it down with all his might. As quick as a lightning, the quail flew away, and the stick hit the fox's nose hard.

The fox saw stars and sprang to his feet. The bear gave up the quail and turned on the fox. Now the fox came to his senses. He turned tail and fled as fast as his legs could carry him.

The fox narrowly escaped the bear and came home bleeding. He lay in his sickbed that day.

This news instantly spread all over the mountain, pleasing all including the badger and the hare.

But they could not be carefree because they knew well that the fox would attempt a revenge after his recovery. They realized the need to join their efforts to do away with him. After a consultation, they built a trap in front of the quail's house with the help of the badger.

The fox got a little better and rose up, clenching his teeth, "That rascal! A sly slut! To make a fool of me?! Never... I'll munch her up, flesh and bone, if I can catch her again."

Grumbling like this, he looked down at the mountain foot. He lay flat on the ground and began creeping down. He saw the quail. Thus the quail was taken by surprise again.

"Humph! It's your last day!" cried the fox. "Good gracious!" shivered the quail. But she did not lose her senses. She said to the fox, "Do as you like. But I have something to say to you. My chicks may starve to death if I die. So I think you'd better eat them up. It's better for them to fill your stomach than starve. Mimic my voice and they will come here."

Much pleased, the fox did as told by the quail. Instantly, the quail slipped away from the fox's mouth.

Flying away, the quail jeered, "You fool! You should have known what I would do if you opened your mouth! Ha-ha-ha...."

The fox ran after her in a great fury, cry-ing, "God damn you! You will be ground into powder if you are caught again!"

"Do as you like. Devour my chicks too. But flying is faster than running. You can never catch me by running so slowly!" Provoking the fox, the quail lured him towards the trap.

Red with anger, the fox pursued her out of breath and fell into the trap with a thud.

Cheers went up around the trap. There were the badger, the hare and other animals.

All the animals in the mountain lived a peaceful, harmonious and happy life from that day on.

War Maniacs Digging Their Own Graves

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities, in violation of the principles of independent and peaceful reunification agreed upon in the North-South Joint Statement, are begging the US imperialists to keep their armed forces of aggression permanently in south Korea and intensifying their fascist repression of south Korean people, who demand reunification, and stepping up the manoeuvres to unleash another war."

The south Korean puppets are now stepping up preparations for another war against the north as never before under the cloak of "peace."

They are desperately increasing war potential, enlarging the puppet army and modernizing its armaments and militarizing the economy.

They retrogressively revised the "physical examination system for conscription" in an attempt to hurl more young people into the war of aggression for US imperialism.

According to the new system they abolished the itinerary recruiting centres and established permanent ones at different places so as to conduct "physical examination for conscription" at any time and any place and are forcing young people into the puppet army.

They enacted a "special measure law," besides the "military service law," and sentence those refusing to get "physical examination for conscription" to 3-10 years in prison.

Under this fascist military service system they enlist even the weak and crippled into the puppet army.

While frantically increasing the numerical strength of the puppet army, they are bringing in a large number of weapons of mass destruction from the US under the pretext of the "modernization" of the puppet army's equipment.

Under the names of "transfer of military equipment" (800 million dollars), "loan for sale of military equipment" (275 million dollars) and cash purchase (975 million dollars) they brought into south Korea a great many lethal weapons in recent years.

In ten months of the 1979 fiscal year they brought from the US 10 anti-tank missile launchers and 1,800 "Thor" missiles.

While introducing a lot of lethal weapons and new-type military equipment from the US, they are madly developing war industry to produce some of lethal weapons and military equipment in south Korea.

They, together with the US and Japanese monopolies, established munitions factories in Changwon and other places to produce lethal weapons and repair some of military equipment.

They gave munitions factories, weapons research institutes, industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes tasks to "develop weapons" and are forcing them to turn out trial products.

While working hard to increase war potential they frantically stage powder-reeking military exercises almost every day to perfect war preparations.

They set up the command of the south Korea-US combined corps with the US imperialist aggressors and reorganized the commanding system of the puppet army and stage joint war exercises more frequently.

In mid-July last year they staged a war exercise named "Raidex '79" under the direction and supervision of the US imperialist aggressor troops. The exercise aimed at correcting the "weakness" revealed in the war exercise "Team Spirit '79" conducted from March 1 last year.

Besides, they make "sea shooting exercise," "model attacking exercise" and other war exercises almost every day.

They force military training upon students and even old men and women.

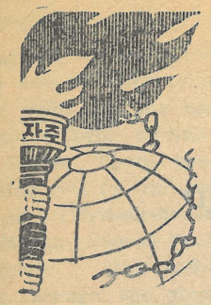
Recently they sent over 200 cadres of the "Students' Homeland Defense Corps" in 53 universities and colleges to the army special warfare unit of the US imperialist aggressor troops to let them undergo "special training" for the "war against the north."

All these are a foolish act of digging their own graves.

Their desperate war preparations show that they have no concern at all about national reunification but are burning with the ambition of invading the north.

They should stop their reckless war preparations at once.

The Korean people will frustrate the new war moves of the south Korean rulers by their united efforts and achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.



FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction."

Political independence is the primary criterion of an independent and sovereign state and the fundamental condition decisive of the destiny of the nation and the prosperity of the country.

Without independence any country can neither be called a sovereign and independent state nor defend national honour and dignity and enrich and strengthen itself.

That is why the struggle of the peoples for independence is mounting high as never before in all the continents and regions of the world.

Regarding independence as their life and soul, the non-aligned countries are struggling to defend national dignity and sovereignty from imperialist aggression and interference and carve out their destiny by themselves.

But the imperialists don't like their struggle and are resorting to varied crafty and wicked methods such as interference in domestic affairs, economic pressure, appeasement and deception, division and alienation to bring those countries again under colonial yoke.

This asks the non-aligned countries to fight resolutely against imperialist-colonialist aggression and interference and firmly defend national dignity and sovereignty.

Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the non-aligned countries are exposing and denouncing the aggression and war moves of the imperialists.

Of late the Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka rapped the US reinforcement of its naval force in the Indian Ocean as a violation of the UN resolution, as a serious threat to the sovereignty of the countries on the Indian Ocean.

The non-aligned countries are actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the countries on the Indian Ocean to make the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Heads of state and political and public figures of many non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are strongly flaying imperialist aggression and interference.

The Foreign Minister of Indonesia stressed in his speech that Indonesia would invariably oppose all forms of colonialism and racism.

The Foreign Secretariat of Libya strongly protested against the claim of the US for three-mile territorial waters and declared Libya would firmly defend the 12-mile sea limit.

The non-aligned countries take a concerted action, exposing and castigating the imperialists' violation of national sovereignty at international meetings.

At a recent international meeting held in the capital of Zambia African non-aligned countries branded as a violation of national sovereignty the acts of the imperialists supporting and backing cunningly the apartheid of the racist minority in southern Africa and sharply denounced them.

At the summit conference of the OAU held in Monrovia the non-aligned countries unanimously exposed and severely blamed the imperialists for their manoeuvres to continue their colonialist policy in Africa.

While consolidating political independence, the non-aligned countries are opposing all forms of domination and interference in the field of the economy.

Now it is a trend for the non-aligned countries to protect their natural resources from imperialist exploitation and plunder and utilize them effectively for their independent development.

Many countries are striving to develop national industry with their own raw materials and diversify agriculture, placing under state control the key branches of the national economy and important resources or restricting the activities of foreign imperialist monopolies.

As seen above the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries to improve their lot by themselves is developing daily.

Their struggle for national sovereignty will surely produce fine fruits.

Our people will, as ever, firmly support and encourage their struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Hae-Chilbo

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From olden times our country is widely known to the world as a lovely land blessed with beautiful mountains and limpid streams."

Hae-Chilbo lies on our East Sea and is part of Mt. Chilbo, a celebrated mountain called "Kumgangsan in North Hamgyong Province."

Mt. Chilbo was formed in the Tertiary as a part of the Paekdu volcanic zone, the largest in our country.

Such eruptives as alkaline trachyte and basalt long weathered into fantastic rocks and the mountainscape is fascinating. The mountain is divided into three parts: Nae-Chilbo (Inner Chilbo), Oe-Chilbo (Outer Chilbo) and Hae-Chilbo (Sea Chilbo).

Hae-Chilbo stretches for 40 km along the coast from the Hwangjin port and is very beautiful with peaks, sea-eroded cliffs, rocks and islets, etc.

Sailing down from the Hwangjin port, you can see curious rocks on a high cliff. They look just like a couple walking admiring beautiful Hae-Chilbo, husband with a pack on his back and wife with a baby on her back and a puppy at her heels. According to a legend, once upon a time a traveling couple were so perfectly captivated by the beauty of Hae-Chilbo that they could not go on their way and turned into rocks there.

A little south from there stands a lofty cliff called "Kangsonmun" which is said to have been a haunt of fairies according to a legend. And the foreshore below is studded all over with rocks like spindles.

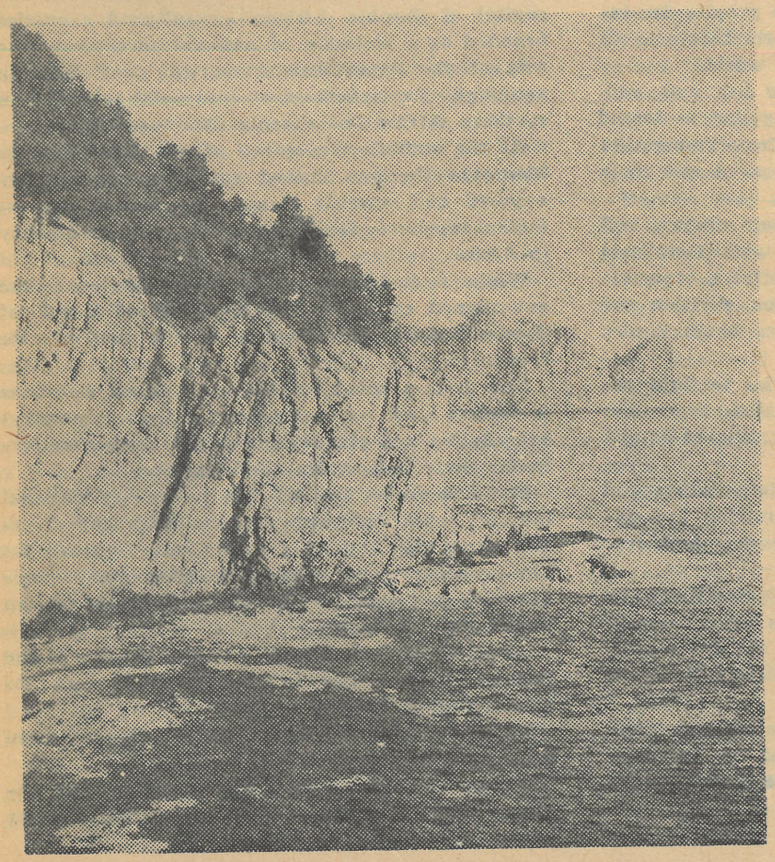
The Solsom Islet is the greatest pride of Hae-Chilbo.

Its eastern part is a wall-like cliff and its western part is a green pine wood.

As soon as you land on the islet, you feel as if you were hearing drumbeats. They are sounds of breakers coming from a cave on the shore, which is called the dragon cave.

Big pines, hundreds of years old, stand, with their roots struck deep into cracks of crags, in the west of the islet, where there is

Hae-Chilbo known as "Mt. Kumgang-san" in the north of our country



an arbour called "Tongil-jong" on a crag. The name means the "best sight in the east." The arbour affords a fine view of Hae-Chilbo. There you can see the East Sea to the east and the Munpil (Writing-brush) Peak, the Moran (Peony) Peak and the Pongchop (Bee-and-Butterfly) Peak through the pine wood to the west. These are completely a picture.

A little south of the islet lie the famous Mujigae (Rainbow) Rock and the Kidung (Column) Rock.

The Mujigae Rock like a bridge arching over the sea and the Kidung Rock like an elaborate work of a masterly mason are both the pride of Hae-Chilbo.

The Pine Peak blends so well with the Elephant Rock and the Fan Peak and the southern end of Hae-Chilbo presents a unique beauty.

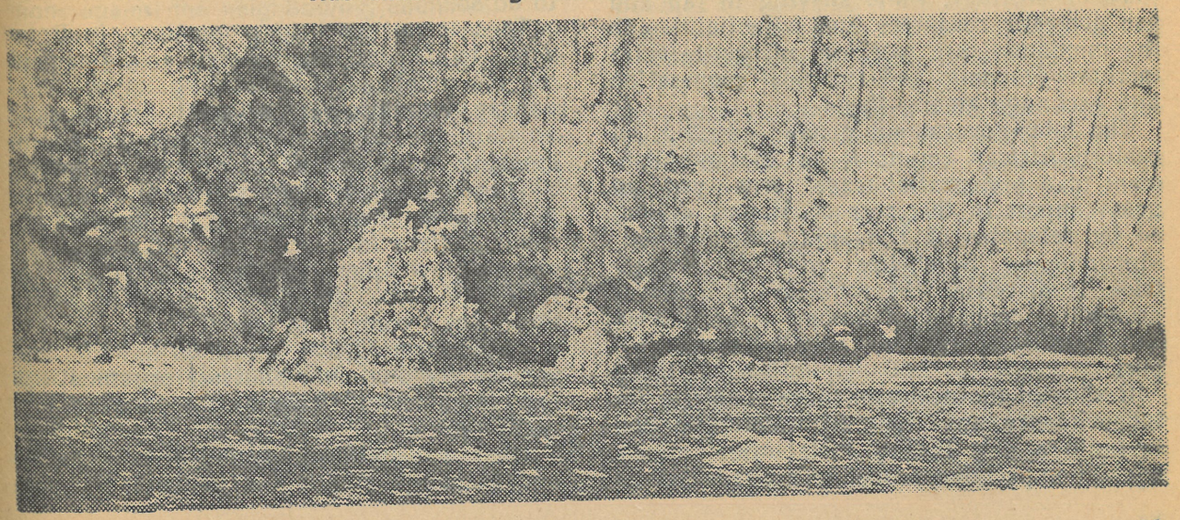
Further southwards, there is an elevation called "Unmandae" where thrives a community of *Sasa coreana* protected as a natural monument. Valleys here are always alive with sightseers who come to see the Ryongso Falls which is gushing over the edge of a rocky cliff 70 metres high and 30-odd metres wide.

There are also hot and medicinal springs in Hae-Chilbo.

Under the profound care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, Hae-Chilbo has now turned into a merry resort for our working people with all facilities including sanatorium and rest homes.

Solsom Islet of Hae-Chilbo

Hae-Chilbo is a golden habitat of sea birds



Increasing Economic and Technical Cooperation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy successfully, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries."

The eastern African countries are now increasing economic cooperation and exchange to build a new society.

As a result of the protracted barbarous colonial rule of the imperialists these countries took over deformed economy and backward technology when they won political independence.

So they have to overcome many economic difficulties to build a new life.

Cunningly using these difficulties, imperialists intensify their economic plunder of these countries and try to make their political independence nominal.

It is therefore most important for these countries to attain economic independence in order to consolidate political independence and build a new independent life.

To do so, they, while striving to tap and use domestic resources and potentialities to the maximum, are working energetically to increase economic and technical cooperation and exchange among them.

The inter-government group meeting of eastern African countries for the establishment of a preferential trade area was of great import in this respect. It was attended by delegates of Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles and other countries. It discussed the problem of further promoting cooperation among eastern African countries in trade, industry and transport.

It showed the desire of these countries for independence and their firm determination to build a new life by their united efforts against imperialist economic aggression and plunder.

They have successfully promoted cooperation in their efforts to build a new life.

For example, they have cooperated with each other in developing and utilizing underground resources.

The Mineral Development Centre of Eastern Africa is an organization of 10 countries in this part of Africa for cooperation in the mining industry.

Since its formation in 1977 underground resources have been prospected and developed more actively in its member nations.

This shows that the eastern African countries don't stay as a mere producer of raw materials but strive to build their own national economy by their own efforts with their own natural resources through their cooperation.

They are also cooperating with each other in agriculture.

The meeting of ministers of agriculture of eastern African countries held in Arusha, Tanzania, discussed the problem of protecting crops from the influence of the cold front and noxious insects and agreed to take joint administrative and financial measures to do so.

These countries held a meeting in Botswana to discuss and reached an agreement on, the problems of developing animal husbandry, strengthening research on domestic animals, preventing animal diseases and increasing trade volume of animal products.

Their increasing cooperation and exchange in agriculture are important because the world suffers food crisis as a result of the abnormal weather and the imperialists are trying to place the developing countries under their control by use of food.

The eastern African countries have formed various regional and bilateral organizations for economic and technical cooperation and exchange.

Their economic and technical cooperation and exchange greatly contribute to developing their national economy and promoting the friendly relations among them.

The exchange of good experiences and techniques in the building of a new life helps these countries to solve a number of knotty problems in their economic construction.

This contributes to checking imperialist economic infiltration and plunder.

Through increasing economic and technical cooperation and exchange the eastern African countries will gain greater successes in the building of a new life.

Racist Rule Must Be Ended

The world revolutionary people who value justice and peace mark February 7 as the day of international solidarity with the South African people in their struggle for national liberation and freedom against the racist rule.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the South African people fighting to end the illegal colonial rule of the white minority racists and restore their right as masters of the country.

South Africa under the inhuman apartheid and fascist oppression of the imperialists and racists is an abscess on the globe. The South African racists enacted more than 150 evil laws including the "apartheid law," and, on their strength, treat like slaves and oppress and exploit ruthlessly natives making up the sweeping majority of the population, the master of the country, and suppress and kill them as they like.

They repress with bayonet peaceful demonstrations against apartheid. They put more than 100,000 patriots and people in prison and are subjecting them to all kinds of tortures on the charge of opposing apartheid.

They illegally occupied Namibia and suppress the people's liberation struggle. They are ceaselessly committing military provocations against the neighbouring countries.

The imperialists actively support the racists militarily and economically to protect their economic concessions and use South Africa as a base of their aggression on the African continent.

The South African racists are the heinous enemy who trample underfoot the national independence and freedom of the South African people.

The racist rule must be ended at once in South Africa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there will always be a revolutionary struggle of the people; and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against this tyranny will always become more organized and tenacious."

The South African people's struggle to end the racist rule and win national liberation and freedom is gaining in scope and strength. In spite of the racists' appeasement and deception and fascist tyranny, the people are unendingly waging mass struggles in various forms in different parts of the country—demonstration, strike and riot. They are full of a firm resolve to vigorously fight surmounting all difficulties and hardships until they win final victory.

Their struggle is a sacred battle for the genuine independence and sovereignty of South Africa and a just fight for the complete liberation and peace of Africa.

For its justness their struggle enjoys unanimous support and encouragement from the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world. The South African racists are denounced at international organizations including the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and at international meetings. And they are totally isolated from the world people.

The South African people supported and encouraged by the world people will surely entomb racism and achieve national liberation and genuine independence.

Short Story

History of Iron (2)

Pyon Hui Gun

Suddenly Ung Chil recalled the rumours saying that General Kim Il Sung who returned home had already visited a factory, and thought: "Isn't he General Kim Il Sung?"

The guest said that knowledge was power and that, to be the masters of the works, workers should know politics and how to operate the works. He said that in the past the Japanese imperialists let Koreans do only physical labour lest they should learn technique, but now that the country had been liberated they could learn anything if they wished.

"We must start operating the works and produce iron as early as possible. Without iron we can neither build the country nor improve the people's living," said he and went on:

"Look! If we are to reconstruct the works destroyed by Japs, build houses and make machines to weave cloth, iron is needed.

"Why were we robbed of our country by the Japanese imperialists? When they with bloodshot eyes bustled themselves making guns and warships, producing iron in order to raid us, our nobility rulers were singing the praises of profound peace on a donkey's back and putting on a horsehair hat.

"What could we do, then, but be conquered?... We must not follow in their wake. We should produce iron by ourselves, arm the army and annihilate the aggressors at one blow. How important iron is! The masters of this works must also produce iron as soon as possible."

While hearing him talk Ung Chil felt a new strength welling up in his body. But he was quite puzzled over the question of operating the works.

"To produce iron the works must be operated. But it is quite beyond our power...," he mumbled to himself.

"Of course it is not simple. But there is nothing impossible in this world for workers. For instance, do not factories, machines, buildings, guns, aeroplanes, warships...come from the wisdom and strength of workers? If workers are united they can succeed in everything. Don't hesitate but be bold. Then soon we will be able to operate the works and produce iron by ourselves."

Thus encouraging him, the guest took his leave.

"O! Are you leaving so soon?"

Ung Chil was sorry. He wanted to learn more from him.

"Yes, I must leave. Let's see again. Now I wish to know your name."

"I'm called Pak Ung Chil. I've learned much from you, dear guest," Ung Chil said politely.

"Not at all. We are enlightened much by what you said. We will be looking forward to the day when iron will flow out of this works. Good-bye," said he and shook hands with Ung Chil.

Ung Chil stood there with an abstracted air till the guest went out of the gate.

Now he felt he knew more and what action to take in such confusion and disorder. And he began to entertain a hope that he was possibly General Kim Il Sung himself. "Why haven't I asked his name? Shall I go after him and ask?..." But he dared not lest he should commit an error. He turned to the back gate of the works and went home.

His wife was out with the children. Now, the hope haunted him all the more, and every word the guest spoke came to his mind vividly.

After a while his wife ran up to him out of breath from outside.

"What a happy event it is!"

"Why so noisy?" Ung Chil glanced at her without any interest.

"Why! General Kim Il Sung about whom you talked so often has visited the works today. It's the talk of the town."

"What?" Ung Chil started up. "Is it t—true?"

"Why would I devise such a story, if it were not true? They are so much excited now... They say that their conditions will be bettered from tomorrow."

"Is there anyone who saw him?"

"Yes, uncle Sun Taek and uncle Dok Man did."

Ung Chil hit his knee, saying: "I guessed rightly! He was General Kim Il Sung!"

Being a man of quick temper, Ung Chil could not spare a moment in small talk. He ran up to sheet metal worker Dok Man.

Fortunately Dok Man happened to be home.

"Hey, Dok Man! Is it true that you met General Kim Il Sung?" Ung Chil asked abruptly.

"Sure! I never expected to meet him so early," he went on exultantly.

"I was in the sheet metal processing shop putting things in order with Sun Taek, when the outside was agog with excitement. I came out and found the yard in front of the office was crowded with people. All of them raised their hands crying 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'

"We ran up to them without knowing what it was all about. A tall finely-built guest was on the step of the porch with the cadres of the works' guards, and they said that he was the great leader General Kim Il Sung. I was deeply touched and cried hurrahs for him successively. The General said that we workers were the masters of the works from now on and that we should guard the works well. I could not keep back my tears..."

So saying Dok Man mopped the corner of his eye.

Ung Chil asked Dok Man about the appearances of the General in detail.

Judging from the answers of Dok Man it was certain that he was General Kim Il Sung.

"What a great mistake I have made!" Ung Chil said to himself, feeling a lump in his throat.

"Well?... What's the matter?" Dok Man asked Ung Chil dubiously.

"What did he think about me? I chattered about anything and everything indiscreetly?"

"Have you seen him, too?" Dok Man was surprised.

"I have. Perhaps I was the first man in the works to see him. But I'm afraid I committed a great error...."

Ung Chil left Dok Man's. He felt embarrassed for his indiscretion. On his way he saw a crowd proceeding towards the office. He thought he would go in that direction, but just then he heard the hammering of sheet metal from melter Hui Su's yard which was encircled with maizes. It was certain that Hui Su was cutting sheet metal for buckets. Ung Chil deferred his intention to go to the office and walked into Hui Su's yard abruptly. As he expected Hui Su was marking with a chalk sheet metal.

"Hullo, Hui Su! How long are you going to do such a thing?" Ung Chil cried sternly staring at him.

"What else have I to do when the works is closed?" Hui Su glanced at Ung Chil.

"Well, don't you know that General Kim Il Sung visited our works?"

"What? General Kim Il Sung?" Hui Su opened his eyes in wonder. He pushed aside the sheet metal and asked: "Is it true, uncle?"

"Hum! Being absorbed in making buckets, you don't know what is happening outside!..." Ung Chil squatted down. Hui Su sat down beside him awkwardly.

"You must be discreet hereafter," Ung Chil said and began telling him how he met General Kim Il Sung and what he was instructed.

Hui Su was greatly excited even with tears in his eyes.

"Now is it possible, Hui Su, to conduct yourself so instead of defending the works well as General Kim Il Sung wished?" Ung Chil admonished.

"Uncle Ung Chil, I'm sorry. I was wrong I will come to the works every day from now on," Hui Su said with a blush.

"Well, let's go at once!" Full-hearted Ung Chil pulled Hui Su by the sleeve.

After a while Ung Chil and Hui Su were running toward the office of the works where people were gathering.

Till late that night Ung Chil remained awake. Faces of those who cried shaking their fists to reconstruct the works at once as General Kim Il Sung instructed flashed across his mind one after another.

They were as high-spirited as rolling waves which were once stagnant missing their course, and now, encouraged by him, dashed forth. The more he thought, the more everything seemed to be a dream.

The workers had looked up to General Kim Il Sung as a lighthouse since the dark days when the Japanese imperialists oppressed them with bayonets! General Kim Il Sung had defeated the enemy and liberated the fatherland! He was very glad to see him and could hardly control his excitement.

To his mind came the case of "pumpkin heads" for which Byong Du and he had been taken to the police station and tortured for one month and a half.

When Byong Du had gone to the Songjin High Frequency Works he had heard from his friends an episode of "pumpkin heads." The Japanese troops from Ranam and Hamhung surged to "mop up" General Kim Il Sung's unit. But they were annihilated by the brilliant tactics of General Kim Il Sung. And the Japanese, unable to carry their numberless bodies, cut heads from the bodies and packed them into jute bags to carry secretly by ox-carts. A driver who knew the secret, pretending ignorance, asked indifferently "What are they?" The Japanese private answered: "They are...pumpkins, you fool!"—This was the episode. In those days the talk that General Kim Il Sung used magic tactics and ran as a flash of lightning from east to west or in the opposite direction shortening a hundred miles to a short span to mow down the Japanese soldiers was so widely circulated that the episode of "pumpkin heads," too, soon spread among the workers. And the whole works buzzed just as a stirred beehive.

Noticing it, the police arrested the workers at random trying to know the source of information. Byong Du and Ung Chil, too, were arrested.

The police tortured them, saying that they were the authors of the false rumor. But Ung Chil was never discouraged, thinking that General Kim Il Sung was leading the Korean people, even when he was tortured severely.

Thus he looked back upon the past. But, what the leader said in the daytime rang in his ears.

"Now the masters of the works are the workers.... The workers and peasants who went in rags and hunger in the past must build their country by their own efforts.... Without iron can we do nothing....We must restore the works and produce iron as soon as possible.... There is nothing impossible in this world for workers.... We will be looking forward to the day when iron will be produced at the works...."

Every word came home to him.

His words carried his great love for and deep faith in the poor workers who had been driven like cattle by the Japanese imperialists and the capitalists. Who on earth did esteem them so highly? Who on earth did love them so greatly and believe in them before?

Heart-breaking scenes of bitter past floated before his eyes one after another. His father was buried to death under a dam when he was working at a water-power station construction site. He started work at a Japanese iron works at 13 years of age and used to be struck heavily before he was driven away. Then he did hard toil at a steel works. Some of his friends fell into the oven of boiling iron from exhaustion from carrying ores. His eldest son died of pneumonia without taking a single dose of medicine. But now he said that the workers and peasants who had been poverty-stricken in the past should be the masters of the country. For General Kim Il Sung himself said so, such a country will be built without fail. Nay, we workers discussed the reconstruction of the works all the night through according to the instructions of General Kim Il Sung. We must found such a state without fail, upholding his teachings.

Ung Chil felt that his prospects became bright and that his heart was full of confidence and new strength was growing up in his body.

"From now on I must live as taught by General Kim Il Sung, whole-heartedly supporting and believing in him. We must take out the congealed steel in the furnaces even with chisels, for he ordered us to reconstruct the works and produce iron as soon as possible."

Ung Chil so resolved firmly and now all the more he thought of Byong Du.

"What is Byong Du doing now, when all the people are in high spirits after meeting General Kim Il Sung? I'll bring him back! He'll be very glad to hear the news that the General visited the works."

Next day Ung Chil took the train to fetch Byong Du.

Everything was in disorder, for it was the first days after liberation. The train which started at noon arrived at XX station towards evening, but under some unavoidable circumstances the passengers were told to get off to take the train the next morning.

There was no other way for him.

Ung Chil got off and came out to the station front. It was a hell of crowd!

There Ung Chil came upon a sheet metal worker who had left the works on the previous day. Through him he knew that the

Byong Dus were there waiting for the train.

Ung Chil was taken to a corner of the front where Byong Du's family were taking a rest.

Byong Du, noticing Ung Chil, ran out of the shade of an elm tree crying: "Isn't it Ung Chil? What wind brought you here?"

"I came to fetch you," Ung Chil said.

"To fetch me?"

"There's a particular reason. What a good luck that I met you here!"

"What's it?"

"Let's sit here first. I'll tell you the details."

Meanwhile Byong Du's wife and children came running to him. Byong Du's youngest child clang to Ung Chil's sleeves.

As soon as they took their seats in the shade Byong Du impatiently asked:

"What's the reason, eh?"

"General Kim Il Sung visited our works," Ung Chil said, suppressing his excitement.

"General Kim Il Sung himself?" Byong Du's eyes sparkled at once.

"Brother! Is that true?" the sheet metal worker asked hastily coming nearer.

"Incredible?... Perhaps so. Who on earth could expect his visit to our works? But it's a truth."

"Well, have you seen him in person?" Byong Du asked still incredibly.

"Of course I have. I talked with him and shook hands with him."

"Did you shake hands with him really?"

"You are still sceptical, aren't you?" said Ung Chil and he went on telling the details proudly.

Byong Du and the sheet metal worker were listening to him with bated breath.

Byong Du's wife mopped the corner of her eye with her coat strings.

"He said that we workers were the masters of the works and to leave the works on the pretext that our life was hard meant the resigning of the right to be the masters.

"Byong Du! Neither you nor I was treated as a human being in the past. We were despised by the world and led a sub-human life. But the General esteems us as masters of the country and the works. Now is it possible to leave the works when he asks us to reconstruct it to produce iron at the earliest possible date? What do you say, Byong Du?"

Byong Du who was listening to him suddenly sobbed, shaking his shoulders. Byong Du's wife turned aside screening her face with her skirt.

"Ung Chil!" Byong Du raised his head and said, "Let's go back to the works. Think of General Kim Il Sung! Where else can I go when General Kim Il Sung calls me? Let's go back at once and produce iron as he asks."

"So I'll do, brother!" the sheet metal worker followed.

The three went around the front and station and informed other workers of the works of the news. All of them went back to the works together with them.

The news brought by Ung Chil spread in an instant. Soon Ung Chil was surrounded by the crowd. Ung Chil could hardly answer their questions. Both the inside and outside of the station stirred in excitement.

As they greeted the sun after a long rain the talk about General Kim Il Sung became animated. Ung Chil and the Byong Dus took the train for the works, with a whole-hearted desire and determination to found the state under the wise leadership of General Kim Il Sung.

This was how the history of iron of liberated Korea began.

How many difficulties and bottlenecks they had met with till the historic moment when they at last produced the first iron in the presence of General Kim Il Sung after taking out piece by piece the congealed steel in the dead furnaces and reviving them.

(To Be Continued)

Do You Know?

Climate of Korea

Our country is located at the eastern end of the Asian continent protruding into the Pacific Ocean and its climate is continental and oceanic.

Our climate is temperate and seasonal distinction is clear—spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The average annual temperature in our country is 8° to 12° C and the mean annual precipitation is 1,000 mm-1,200 mm. The temperature and humidity are good for human habitation.

In our country seasonal winds blow and their directions are different according to the season.

In winter dry and cold north and northwest winds blow so that clear weather continues. In summer hot and damp south and southeast winds blow from the ocean so that rains come frequently.

The rainfall in three summer months accounts for 50-60 per cent of the total annual precipitation and that in winter is only 15 per cent.

In spring and autumn the continental and oceanic winds blow alternately and warm and clement weather continues.

Though it is small, our country has great regional differences in climate. It is because it lies from north to south lengthways at the mid-latitude where the latitudinal differences in the amount of solar reflection are greatest and its terrain is complicated with many mountains. Also temperature and precipitation differ according to regions since our country has many climatic zones from the subtropical zone on the south coast to the subfrigid zone in the northern alpine regions. Our climate is greatly influenced by terrain as well as by solar reflection and air currents.

Rivers of Korea

Our country lies lengthwise from north to south and has many high mountain ranges running north and south in the east. The mountain ranges have innumerable outshoots stretching out southwestwards, forming valleys and giving rise to many short rivers.

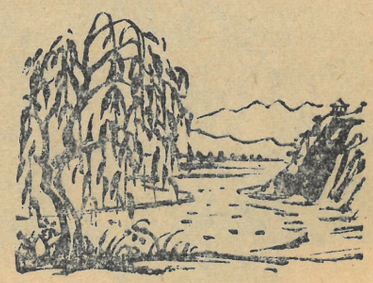
Rivers longer than 5 km number more than 2,000 in the northern half of the Republic alone. The short rivers including 2 km-long ones count over 8,000.

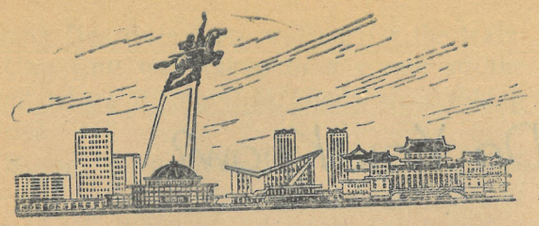
Five to ten km-long rivers account for 60 per cent of our middle and small rivers and 11-20 km-long rivers 25.2 per cent.

Our largest five rivers above 400 km long are the Amnok-gang River (790.4 km), Tuman-gang River (about 520 km), Taedong-gang River (about 440 km), Rakdong River (about 525 km), and Han River (about 514 km).

The Amnok-gang River has a wide basin of about 60,000 square km.

We are improving our middle and small rivers through a mass movement to keep our land more beautiful and fertile and protect it well.





News

Another Great Success in Nature-remaking

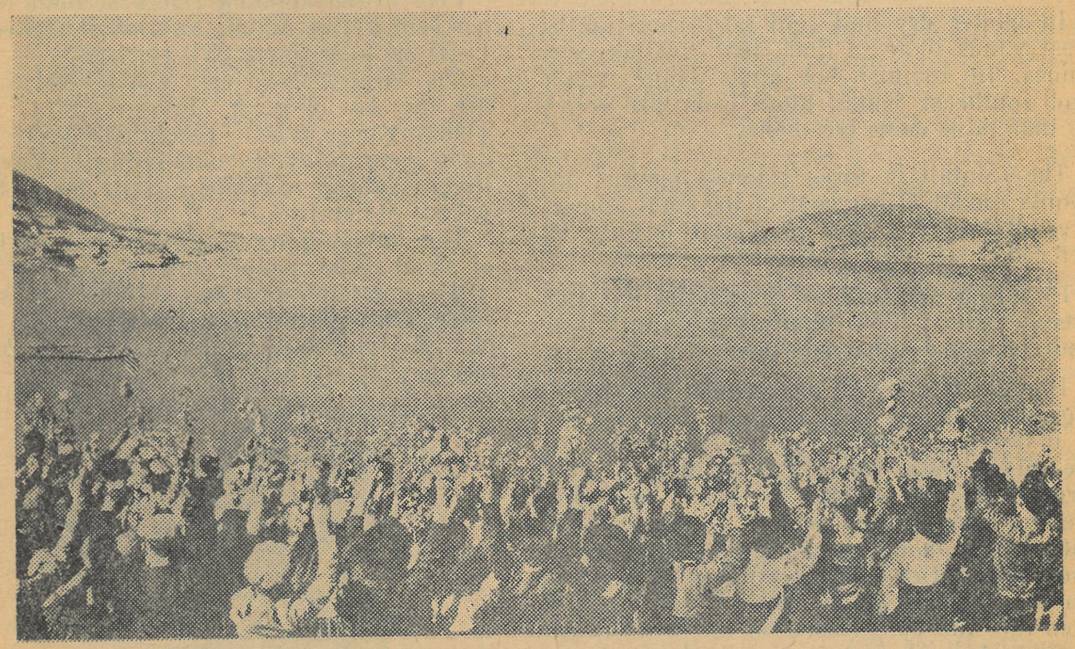
Recently the Ryongho Reservoir, another monumental creation, was completed in the west coastal area of our country.

The reservoir will help to supply water more sufficiently to the reclaimed tideland in the area and the Kiyang irrigation district including Nampo city and Ryonggang County and it is linked with Lake Taesong through irrigation channels so that the two reservoirs can feed each other and the peasants in the areas can reap a rich and stable harvest of rice, unaffected by any severe drought.

The completion of the reservoir is another great success achieved by our people in their efforts to execute our Party's Juche-based policy for grand nature-remaking and the proud fruition of the fervent loyalty of the constructors and assistants to the great leader.

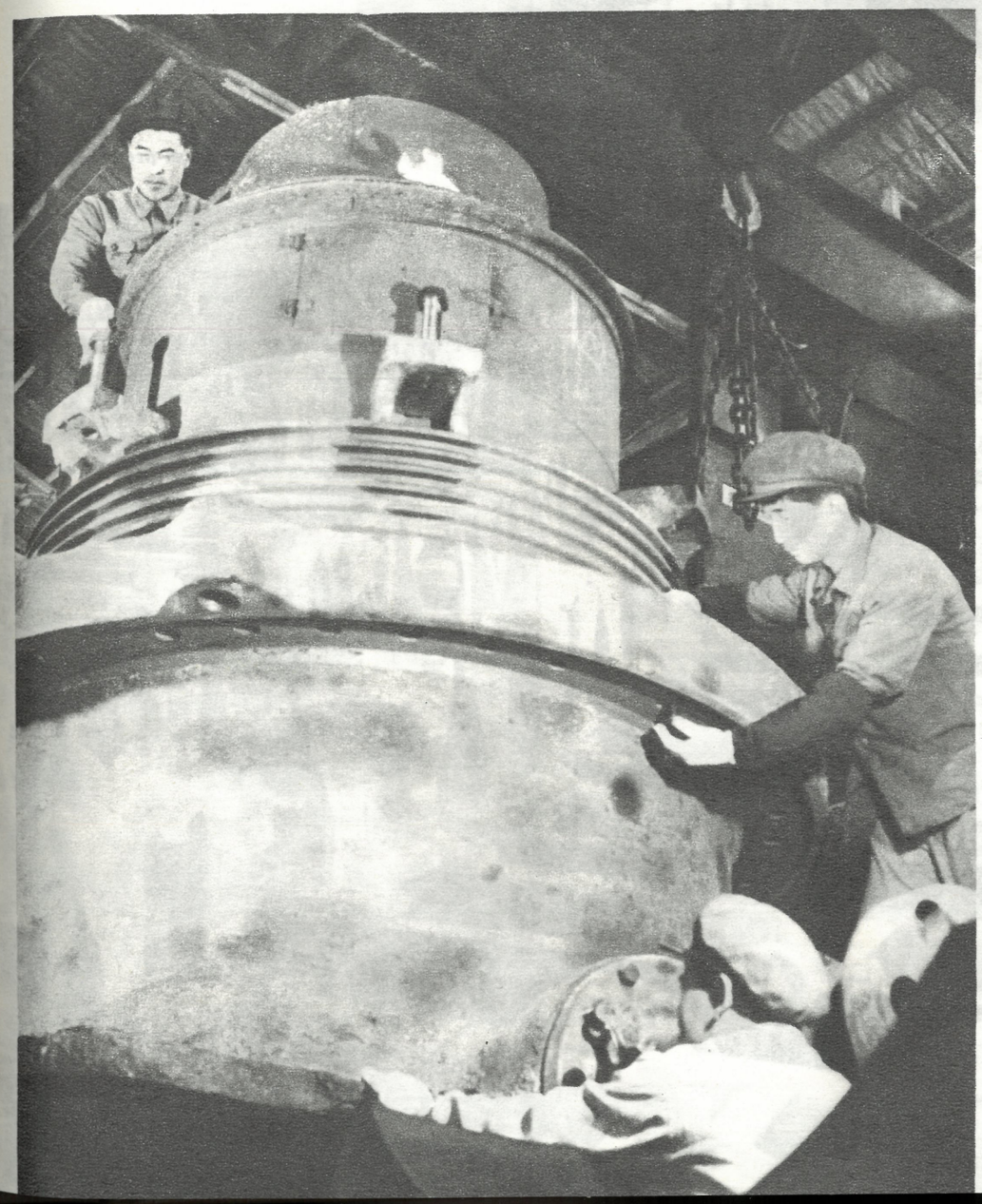
Upholding the great leader's teaching on concentrating all their efforts on the construction of the reservoir, the builders of the June I Irrigation Construction Enterprise, the Hwanghae Irrigation Construction Enterprise and the Kwangtan Irrigation Construction Combine completed in a little over ten months the project, which would have taken three years, by working in the Chollima spirit plus the speed campaign.

They overcame unfavourable natural conditions and mechanized difficult work by themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working and introduced new work methods, and thus completed the project far ahead of schedule by carrying out foundation work and building dikes, intake tower and other structures in a short time.



TANCHON MINING MACHINE PLANT

Assemblage of cylindric ore crusher



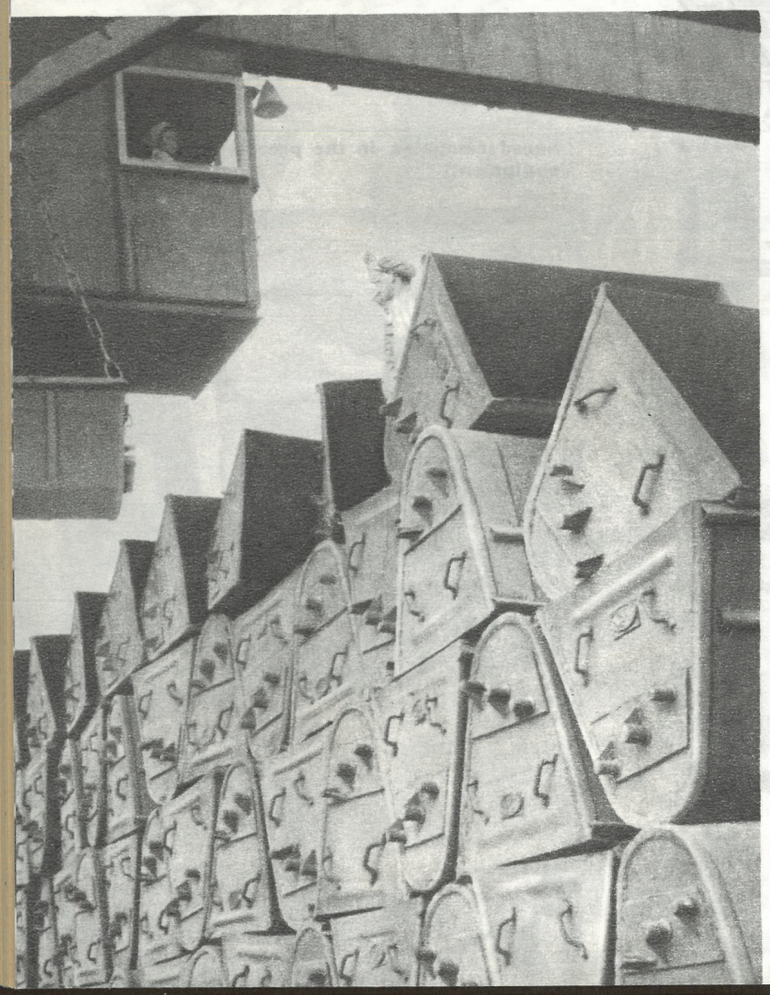
A skilled worker and his apprentice

Modern mining machines are designed

Ore cars are mass-produced

Speed campaign in the processing of ordered equipment!

The story about Dr, Paek Sol Hui, Labour Heroine, researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, grips the hearts of workers



Ore containers mass-produced

No. 13502

Korea Today

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